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ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide for high school Latin courses emphasizes the usefulness of a knowledge of Latin for career preparation. As a supplement to standard Latin textbooks, a variety of classroom material is offered. The instructional approach revolves around the relation of English and Latin vocabulary acquisition and etymological knowledge on the one hand to career preparation and the vocabulary of specific careers on the other. The following career areas are discussed: mathematics, modern technologies, law, medicine, pure and applied sciences, music, archaeology, business, and religion. Exercises include matching and fill-in-the blank assignments, and word puzzles. The suggested methodology provides for individual student research into occupational areas of interest, student-assisted preparation of classroom aids, and group projects to further career awareness. A variety of instructional aids from commercial and non-commercial sources are recommended. Provision is made for instruction at the beginning and advanced levels. As an example for advanced instruction, a mini-course on Cicero and his relation to contemporary government is described. (JB)

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LATIN AND THE WORLD OF WORK

Career Education and Foreign Languages

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Prince George's County Public Schools
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Edward J. Feeney, Superintendent of Schools
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BULLETIN

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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Originating Office

June 29, 1979
Cancellation Date

To: Senior High Principals, Senior High Latin Teachers, and Junior High Teachers of Exploratory Program

From: Assistant Superintendent for Instruction and Pupil Services

Subject: Curriculum Guide for Latin and the World of Work

1. PURPOSE: To distribute the above-named publication.

2. INFORMATION: This curriculum guide has been approved for use in the Latin program of the Prince George's County Public Schools. It is intended as an aid to teachers in relating career education to the study of Latin at all levels.

   Because this guide focuses on English vocabulary building through Latin roots, we urge Latin teachers to share it with English departments.

   A copy of this document is being sent to teachers of the Foreign Language Exploratory course as a professional text for the teacher and as a source of information for pupils for the Latin component of this course. We recommend that Exploratory teachers familiarize themselves with the content of this guide, since it can enhance their linguistic background, in addition to providing another dimension to career education activities.

3. FILING INSTRUCTIONS: File with guide.

Robert J. Shockley
Assistant Superintendent for
Instruction and Pupil Services

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List #4
Senior High Latin Teachers
Junior High Teachers of Exploratory Program
English Supervisory Staff
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THE LATIN CAREER CONNECTION

LATIN WORKS IN THE WORLD OF WORK

Higher Level of Literacy → Writing, Speaking

Scientific/Technical Vocabulary → Editing

Historical/Cultural Perspective → Investigating

⬅ WORD POWER ➡

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

FOREWORD

This document represents an attempt to help teachers and students of Latin relate content to career education and career development.

Latin teachers must realize that education for career development is now taking its place among other worthy goals of American education, e.g., citizenship, basic skills and knowledge, esthetic, and environmental education, etc.

Within the concept of career development the acquisition of both vocational skills and academic knowledge are viewed as contributing to the student's career awareness and exploration, and to personal decision making. There is no subject area or discipline in the curriculum which does not have some career implications for some students.

The materials in this publication are not exhaustive; they represent examples of materials created by teachers (and students) in associating the study of Latin with the world of work, present, past, and future.

It is hoped that Latin teachers will find these materials applicable in their own classes, and that they will develop other ideas, especially in working with the daily lessons of the basic texts.

Dora F. Kennedy

Dora F. Kennedy
Supervisor of Foreign Languages

Latin and Today's World of Work

Teachers and students of Latin realize that the contemporary study of this language and culture bears a two-dimensional relationship to the world of work:

It contributes to the basic language skills, thus enhancing English abilities, and it is a continuing source of specialized vocabulary for a significant number of fields.

****

The world of work in the ancient Roman culture, especially reflected in the class materials, is another dimension of interest, and should be studied.

INTRODUCTION

The Case for Latin in Relation to Career Education

The heightened historical/cultural awareness experienced by the student in contact with the Latin language and the Graeco-Roman civilization becomes part of his/her general education. In this sense the study of Latin contributes to the broadly educated individual, an asset in any occupation, but most particularly in the professions. Moreover, knowledge of the numerous Latin expressions used in English, e.g., de facto, de jure, antebellum, prima facie, etc., contributes to the broadening of communication skills.

More specifically, since linguistic proficiency is enhanced through the experience of systematically contrasting English with Latin in the translation process, and since about 50% of English words are Latin derived, through prefixes, suffixes and roots, even one year of Latin study tends to increase the students' level of sophistication with regard to structure and vocabulary.

Such a background contributes directly to the competence required in professions which involve writing (of all kinds) and editing, and speaking; in other words, the communicative fields. Most professional persons are called upon at times to write for their fields, or to edit the writings of others. In addition, there are those professions, such as the journalistic, the literary, scientific writing and editing, in which writing, fiction or nonfiction, constitutes the primary endeavor. The study of Latin has always been a valuable component in the preparation for such careers for the reasons stated above.

It is sometimes suggested that the same benefits can be realized by studying lists of English words and their meanings. This argument is in contradiction to the notion that skills are best learned in context. Knowing the "system" of Latin is superior to "knowing" lists of isolated bits about it; knowledge of its system is a much more useful tool in confronting expressions never before encountered. A higher level of English word attack skills is realizable through direct experience with Latin, and incidentally, with ancient Greek, though the latter is no longer offered in most school systems in this country.

The role of Latin is more visible in some professions than in others, for example, legal and medical occupations. Below is an exemplary list of professions to which Latin study can contribute directly or indirectly.

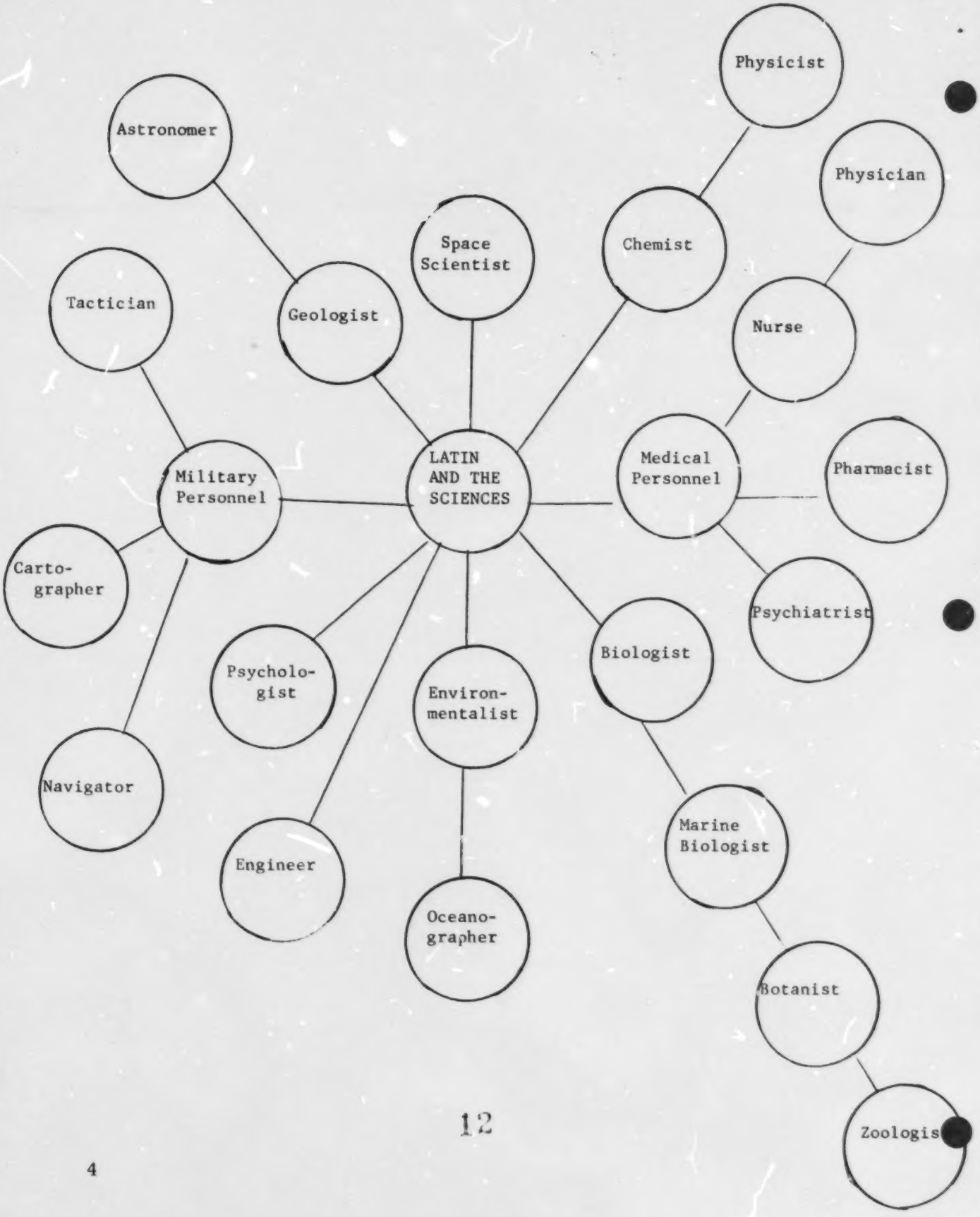
- newspaper and magazine reporter and editor
- technical or scientific writer or editor
- lawyer (legal terms are mostly given in Latin)
- creative writer, such as, novelist, poet, dramatist, TV and movie script writer
- physician
- medical technologist
- archeologist
- English or history teacher or professor
- ministry
- teacher or professor of Romance Languages

- pharmacist
- nurse
- radio and TV announcer
- legal stenographer

The infusion of career education into the discipline of Latin can occur as the teacher and students take up the substantive content both linguistic and cultural.

SEMPER PARATUS . . .

Author
Historian
Editor
Librarian
Reporter
Lecturer
Vocational Counselor
Poet
Proof Reader
Teacher
Advertisers
LATIN & The Humanities
Clergy
Artist
Office Personnel
TV and Radio Announcer
Law Enforcement Officer
Sociologist
Philosopher
Political Scientist
Lawyer
Anthropologist
Archaeologist
Astrologist
Judge


LATIN AND THE SCIENCES
Astronomer
Physicist
Physician
Space Scientist
Chemist
Tactician
Geologist
Nurse
Medical Personnel
Pharmacist
Military Personnel
Carto-grapher
Psychiatrist
Psycholo-gist
Environ-mentalist
Biologist
Navigator
Engineer
Marine Biologist
Oceano-grapher
Botanist
Zoologis

CAREER EDUCATION IN THE ACADEMIC CLASSROOM OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

A Recapitulation

Rationale

In our work-oriented society occupational or career identity are intimately associated with self-identity and self-concept.

Therefore, the career awareness/exploration dimension should be incorporated into the basic educational enterprise, with involvement of all disciplines with which the student comes in contact.

The career education movement aims to bring together vocational and academic education, with the development of the individual considered paramount.

It is through the teaching and learning of the subject matter that the foregoing principles of career education are applied in the academic classroom.

Objectives

The objectives of career education in the academic classroom are:

- to teach thoroughly the subject matter of the disciplines
- to lead students through a variety of activities and experiences to see relationships between such learnings and their need and application in the world of work, thus widening career choices
- to contribute to the ongoing process of career development of the individual student
- to remind students and teachers that the classroom is also a workplace. Its standards and habits developed are transferable to the wider world of work.

Explanations

→ Why career education in the academic classroom?

... because

... students are involved in career development which is part of the human development process.

... students are involved in decision making about career choices.

... students are questioning and seeking assurances that the subject matter they are learning is related or can be related to skills they will need in the work world.

... each discipline contributes to the students' awareness and career exploration process.

... career success entails all of the basic skills of communication and computation, familiarity with all of the standard academic subjects, plus indepth knowledge of some of these subjects. (Career Education in the Academic Classroom, page 9)

... every academic subject is directly or indirectly related to some occupation or group of occupations.

* * * *

N.B. Vocational Education, that is, training for occupations, is now incorporated into the broader concept of career education.

* * * *

→ What basic components must interact to give substance to the career education movement?

- home and family
- school (the classroom)
- business/labor/industry/government
- career development programs (allowing exploration)
- acquisition of vocational job skills

* * * *

→ What are the phases in the career development process - or the growth stages in vocational maturation?

- awareness of work roles and occupations
- exploration of work roles and occupations

> Most applicable in academic classroom

- vocational decision making
- establishment of primary work role
- maintenance-personal meaningfulness/satisfaction

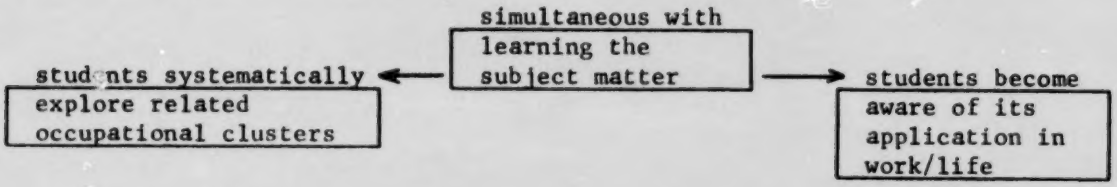
(Career Education: What It Is and How To Do It, page 31)

* * * *

→ How can the vocational maturation sequence be addressed systematically in the classroom?

- the 15 occupational clusters promulgated by U. S. Office of Education can be a productive approach (See attached)
- the teacher and students should become familiar with the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and the Occupational Outlook Handbook (See Guidance Department)

A Viable Strategy: The teacher conducts the classroom program so that:



Academic classroom also is a partner of guidance department in helping students keep abreast of the work world.

CAREER EDUCATION DEFINITIONS

In order to understand the career education movement the classroom teacher should be aware of certain terms and the meanings attributed to them.

Sources cited can be found listed herein under "Suggested References for Career Education."

Career

The totality of what one accomplishes in a lifetime of efforts - paid or unpaid - to provide goods or services for the benefit of oneself and others. (Career Education and the Academic Classroom, page 8)
OR, the sum total of work undertaken by an individual during his/her lifetime. (Career Education and the Elementary School Teacher, page 87)

Career Education

... a total effort of public education and the community to help all individuals

... become familiar with the values of a work oriented society

... to integrate these values into their personal value systems

... to implement these values into their lives in such a way that

... work becomes possible, meaningful, and satisfying to each individual.

(Career Education: What It Is and How To Do It, page 15; format of above provided by this writer.)

OR, career education is all that education which makes available the values, attitudes, knowledge, and skills needed to choose, prepare for, and pursue a successful career throughout life. (Career Education in the Academic Classroom, page 9)

Hands-On Experience

Actual performance of specific job, either as simulated work experience in school, in which students actually perform a service or prepare an item to be utilized by someone, or as work in the world outside of school.

Occupation

"vocation" - calling (vocatio - voco - vocare)

A specific type of work or job. "Occupation" and "career" are not synonymous. "Career" can include several occupations in a lifetime.

Vocational Education

Distinguished from Career Education by the fact that it deals with training to do a specific job. It is one aspect of career education, as is academic education.

Work

Conscious effort undertaken to provide goods and services for the benefit of one's self and others. (Career Education: What It Is and How To Do It, page 18.)

Work may be of the paid or unpaid variety.

Suggested References

For the teacher who is unfamiliar with the literature on career education the following references are recommended.

→ For overall concept

Career Education and the Elementary School Teacher. Kenneth Hoyt, Nancy Pinson, et al. Salt Lake City: Olympus Publishing Company, 1973.

Gives basic principles of career education, which may apply at any level of the educational spectrum, depending on where the study of a subject is initiated.

→ Career Education in the Academic Classroom. Mangum, Becker, et al., ed. Salt Lake City: Olympus Publishing Company, 1975.

Emphasizes career education orientation in the senior high school disciplines.

(One copy available in each foreign language department in the Prince George's County Schools.)

→ Career Education: What It Is and How To Do It. Kenneth Hoyt, Rupert Evans, et al. Salt Lake City: Olympus Publishing Company, 1974.

Presents total scope of career education, its national thrust.

→ Careers in Foreign Languages, A Handbook. June L. Sherif. New York: Regents Publishing Company, 1975.

Addresses the application of foreign languages to the world of work in business, industry, the professions. Catalogues occupations as they relate to foreign language skills. Although Latin is not a category, Latin teachers may utilize this publication as a convenient source of occupations which can be related to foreign language skills.

(One copy available in each foreign language department in the Prince George's County Schools.)

→ Career Education - Foreign Languages, Prince George's County Public Schools, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, 1974 (PGIN 7690-0407).

(Curriculum guide - available in all foreign language departments in the Prince George's County Schools.)

Foreign Languages and Your Career. Edward Bourgoin. Washington, D. C.: Columbia Language Services, 1978.

LATIN - SPECIFIC

1. Careers for Classicists. American Philogical Association. University Park: Pennsylvania State University, 1972.

   Discusses occupations directly related to classics, such as in archaeology, museums, etc.

2. Latin and Greek in Current Use, 2nd edition. Burris and Casson. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963.

   Explores systematically the history of English etymology as regards Latin and Greek. Provides detailed discussion of the periods of most extensive borrowing from Latin.

   A good source of lessons on derivatives from various fields.

   (A copy of this text is in every senior high school foreign language department in the Prince George's County Schools.)

3. Latin Curriculum Guide, Prince George's County Public Schools, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, 1965.

   (A copy of this guide is in every senior high school in Prince George's County.)

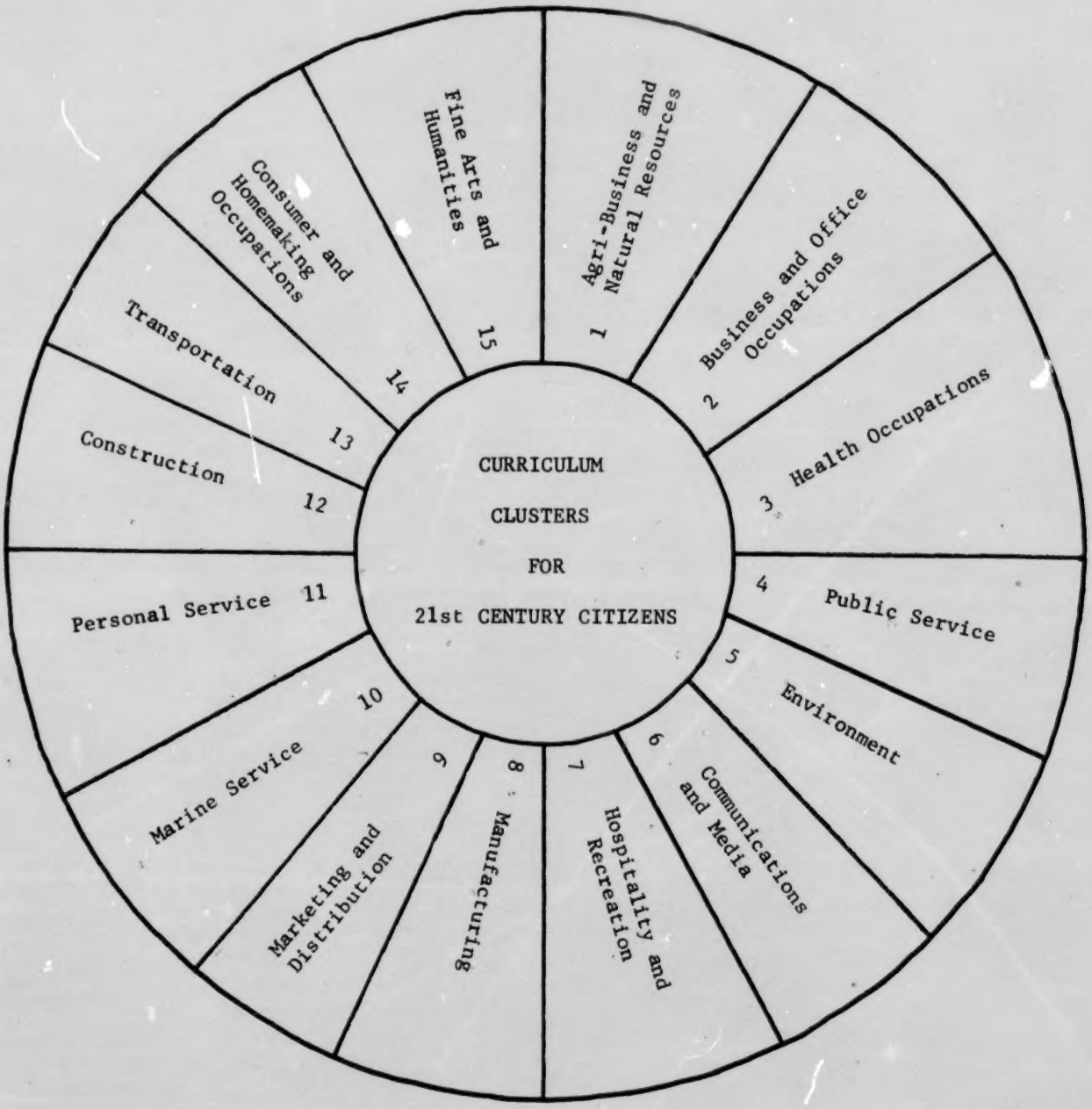
4. Res Gestae (Latin Student Newspaper). Yale Book Company, LTD., 34 Butternut Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4K1T7.

5. Word Power Through Latin. Philadelphia: School District of Philadelphia, 1973.

   Presents English vocabulary building content systematically through Latin elements.

METHODOLOGY

The infusion of career education into the Latin classroom



United States Office of Educatio

METHODOLOGY

(As applied to the Latin classroom)

Orientation/Policy/Sample Strategies

Career education, concept and activities, should be woven into the fabric of the Latin course. As work proceeds through the chapters in the basic texts, teacher and students become adept at recognizing examples of the world of work in ancient Rome. As new vocabulary and structure are learned, the possible application of this material to the workplace of today should be systematically addressed. This approach includes extensive work in derivatives.

In keeping with the student-centered philosophy, a project approach should be used. Students should engage in a variety of activities both for investigating and for reporting to the class.

It is suggested that a group of students might volunteer at the beginning of the year to investigate and list for their classmates the resources available in the school media center.

Two stages of the career development process lend themselves to the academic classroom: awareness and exploration. Suggestions given below are intended to help the teacher establish an atmosphere of career awareness and exploration. They are not exhaustive, but merely examples of possible strategies.

1. Students prepare tagboard chart showing 15 occupational clusters as set forth by the United States Office of Education.

2. During first week of school students describe on 5" x 7" cards their hobbies, areas of expertise, career interests. These cards will serve as a source of information. Students may serve as resource persons to their classmates. Teachers, knowing the interests of their students, may more easily provide enrichment materials to meet the needs of individuals.

3. Students reproduce chart in this guide on Latin and occupations. Chart should be on tagboard for easier mounting.

4. Include among required cultural activities: projects involving investigation of specific occupations in ancient Rome; or, projects exploring specific contemporary or possible future occupations in which Latin is useful or necessary.

5. Students holding jobs document ways in which Latin may have helped them, directly or indirectly, in carrying out their duties. Example: library aide.

6. Students choose different occupational clusters, do in-depth study of the cluster relating knowledge of Latin as it applies. Prepare list of applicable Latin terms.

7. Teacher and students may prepare kits for the guidance department which include description of professions which use Latin terminology.
   Example: Latin and Greek Club for Nurses, A kit which includes medical terminology, plus lists of Latin abbreviations used in prescriptions. (Available from American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at a nominal cost.)

8. Students prepare posters illustrating legal terms as they appear daily in the media, e.g., in camera, nolo contendere, subpoena, sine die.

9. As a class project, students prepare and publish packet for a local elementary school social studies program, explaining Latin mottos of the states. Such an activity may be considered a "hands on" project since the students would actually prepare this material for publication, working with the art department and their school print shop. (Also metric charts - Latin and Greek prefixes)

10. Increase-your-word-power project: Students research origins of names used in space exploration; words coined for new commercial products; and new scientific terms.

11. Advanced Latin students: Probe selections from various Roman authors for allusions to careers in the Roman world, attitudes toward specific occupations; work performed by Roman slaves.
    Example: Cicero's De Officiis.

12. Possible arrangement under some circumstances: Involvement of advanced senior high school Latin students in internships in local law offices as aides to legal stenographer.

13. Students research occupations which were performed by slaves in ancient Rome, and role of public officials in implementing Roman policies on slavery.
    Reference: Filmstrip: Slaves in Ancient Rome, Educational Audiovisual, Inc., Pleasantville, New York 10570. (Approved)

14. Students investigate the role of priests and priestesses in Roman religion and how persons could enter these professions.
    Reference: Filmstrip: Religion in Roman Life. Educational Audiovisual, Inc., Pleasantville, New York 10570. (Approved)

CARPE DIEM!!

Relating Career Education to the Daily Latin Lesson

(Awareness, Exploration, Application in Learning)

CARPE DIEM!!

Whereas it may be advisable in certain circumstances to do an in-depth study of Latin as it contributes to one particular occupation, references to numerous occupations found throughout the texts should be exploited. Some lessons are especially rich in practical applications. The teacher must raise the students' level of awareness by calling attention to relevant passages.

The following pages provide examples of career-related passages in the series, Latin for Americans, Books I, II, and III. Some lessons might serve as points of departure for activities suggested in the school system's guide, Career Education and Foreign Languages. This material is not exhaustive; the intent is to suggest a format or an approach through which the class might systematically examine each lesson within a two-dimensional framework, regardless of textbook used.

Dimension I: Careers in Ancient Rome

- Examples of occupations in the Roman world; students should also determine whether the occupation exists today.

Dimension II: Latin in Today's Occupations

- General vocabulary and specialized terminology; improvement of basic English skills.

Special notice should be taken of the illustrations in Latin texts, which reflect the world of work in Graeco-Roman times. Examples: A Pompeiian bakery, food shops, public baths, various sculptures, Roman or Pompeiian house, Roman farms.

In addition, the systematic study of the prefixes, and roots occurring in each lesson should serve to enhance the word attack skills of each student, one of the important aspects of career development being competence in basic skills; also Latin is closely related to basic vocabulary. development.

References:

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, by Carcopino. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975 (First published, 1941) Chapter VII: "Occupations"

Roman Life, by Johnston. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1957. "The Roman Way of Life," pages 34-50; "Slavery," pages 158-177

Through Roman Eyes, by Nichols and McLeish. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 5: "Ordinary people"

Latin Curriculum Guide, Prince George's County Schools, Upper Marlboro, Md.

Examples of Career-related Content in Lessons from Latin for Americans Books I and II

Book I: Lesson Five, Page 38

Dimension I: agricola - equus - regina - servus

Dimension II: agriculture - equestrian - regal - service - servant

Lesson 14, Page 80

Dimension I: magister - philosophus - poeta - rex

Dimension II: magistrate - philosopher - poet - regent - "Rex"

Lesson 49, Page 281

Dimension I: rex - legatus - milites
(See photograph, page 281, of Roman tomb. Roman tombs often displayed former occupations of those buried inside.)

Dimension II: legation - militant - military

* * * * *

Book II: Lesson 13, Page 46

Dimension I: mercator - imperator - nuntius

Dimension II: mercantile - merchant - imperative - emperor, enunciate - nautical - astronaut - oculist

Lesson 49: Caesar's Army & the American Army, Page 188

Dimension I: maniple - order - speculate
speculator - explorer - centurion

Lesson 58, Page 310

Dimension I: principes - veteres - senatus

Dimension II: principal - veteran - senate

Latin for Americans, Book I: CAREERS IN ANCIENT ROME

. "Signs of the Times" - pages 120-122 - have students list occupations suggested. (Lesson XXI)

→ . "How the Roman Made His Living" - pages 340-341 (Lesson XIX)
Teacher: Use material in Roman Life by Johnston, pages 35-49. See List of References in this Guide; also summary sheet page suitable for class use.

. Latin story "Gracchi" - page 390: Use as point of departure to familiarize students with economic conditions of the times. (Lesson LXVII)

Discuss with students "Roman Social and Economic Conditions," page 377 in text. See also "The Gracchi" in Roman Rulers and Rebels, pages 29-56. (See Reference List of this Guide)

. Slavery in Ancient Rome

Meaning of servus
References - Book I:
"Servi," page 77; "Slaves," page 94; add - "Davus et Syrus," page 108; "Spartacus," page 105; "Cicero et Tiro," page 311; "The Roman Citizen," page 400

→ Students should become aware of the following:

- . the diversified work of Roman slaves
- . the fact that they received an allowance; they could buy their freedom
- . some slaves had been captured in lands conquered by Roman soldiers
- . some slaves were better educated than their masters and served as teachers for Roman children
- . the educated slaves became doctors, musicians, artists, bookkeepers
- . some slaves developed close friendship with their masters, e.g., Cicero & Tiro
- . slaves were of various races and cultures
- . some slaves fomented rebellions - See "Spartacus," page 105
- . meaning of fugitivus

Activities: Research the work done by slaves in ancient times.

- Assign discussion panel based on "Servi" and "Slaves," pages 77 & 94 respectively.

- Highlight differences between slavery in Ancient Rome and subsequent institution in the New World.

See also:

(1) filmstrip/disc set "Slaves in Ancient Rome," Educational Audiovisual. Pleasantville, N.Y. (On approved list of Latin materials for Prince George's County Schools.

(2) See Roman Life by Johnston, pages 159-177. Teacher should prepare handout for students based on details on slavery presented in this work, thoroughly researched by Mary Johnston. (Text found in some schools and libraries. See List of References in this Guide.)

. Agriculture (agricola)
. The sea - mentioned throughout text as source of work in Roman days (nauta)
. Military and political careers were highly esteemed in Rome

. Vocabulary of Space (See page 362 - Book I) Circum-luna - stella - nauta (astronaut); cislunar/translunar

Latin for Americans* Book II

Lesson IV, pages 14 & 15: Occupations dealing with literature, books, writing, publishing, selling.

. library, page 104; theater, pages 360-362
. slaves copied books (See sample, page 404)

Activities:

1. Make scroll containing Latin poem or short prose selection (pages 361, 362)
2. Read about Roman authors, such Virgil, page 404; Ovid, 373; Sallust, 369; Seneca, 567.

. Pictures, statues, reliefs, reflect trends in clothing and hair styles, etc.

. Investigate process of making a toga.
. How were other types of clothing made, e.g., stola; tunic.
. Were there professional hairdressers in Rome?

. "Farewell Dinner," page 34
. Rome as an agricultural empire: production & preparation of food. Bakery - page 377
. Charioteers, page 359 - Games and other entertainments
. Roman law & government: pages 17, 20
. Priests (See "Religion in Ancient Rome," filmstrip/disc on approved materials list for foreign languages), Priests, page 26
. Vestal Virgins - page 23; picture pages 23 & 25; the work of the Vestal Virgins, page 23. (See also page 342, in Book I).
. Rome's military program - pages 188-191

. Careers in the military:

Examples (not complete list)

Miles leginarius (legionary soldier)
Evocatus (volunteer)
Signifer (standard bearer)
Aquilifer (bearer of the eagle)
Centurio (commander of Century - 100-men)
Decurio (commander of Cavalry squad)

---

*Various types of cultural information presented in English occur throughout Latin texts. The texts need not be used sequentially for this purpose. The teacher should refer students to appropriate passages as the need or interest develops.

. Pictures throughout text on:

Art
Aqueducts, arenas
Architecture: Columns:
Doric, page 52; Ionic, page 60; Corinthian, page 28

Laborare est orare...

Careers in Ancient Rome*

I. Students may read pages 242-244 in Latin for Americans III and see what is said about these occupations:

portitor ——————————→ tax-collector
faenerator ——————————→ money-lender
mercennarius ——————————→ hired man, employee of any trade
mercator ——————————→ merchant
cetarius ——————————→ fish-seller
lanius ——————————→ butcher
coquus ——————————→ cook
fartor ——————————→ sausage-stuffer
piscator ——————————→ fisherman
unguentarius ——————————→ perfume-maker
saltator ——————————→ dancer

II. Page 253 - agricola; page 191 - poeta.

III. Look for English derivatives of the above words, such as mercenary, mercantile, etc. What is an unguent? Unguentine?

IV. Students who are learning a modern foreign language might investigate terms derived from the Latin words above.

Example: (Spanish) mercado, (mercator); pesca (piscator); saltar, (saltator).

*This material may be used with Level I and II students if the teacher translates and/or interprets it for them.

Sample Classroom Activities on Career Themes

Students who are learning in class about the careers of ancient Rome can at the same time become aware of the contributions of Latin to modern careers. This knowledge can be reinforced by exercises, games, and other activities, some of them done in groups, others individually. All of them foster the learning of Latin vocabulary and English derivatives.

Interest can be awakened by comments on references as they occur in the course of each lesson, perhaps followed by a discussion of derivatives, a related modern career, and a puzzle.

CAREERS IN TODAY'S WORLD

WORD POWER - LATIN FOR AMERICANS-BOOK I

This is a further elaboration of how materials in individual lessons can contribute to increased linguistic knowledge, which may be applicable in fields requiring various forms of writing or specialized vocabulary.

Examples

I. Journalism and any other forms of writing

A. Latin knowledge helps with English spelling

Conjugation	Pres. Indic.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Indic.	Perf. Part.
I	porto	portare	portavi	portatus
II	doceo	docēre	docui	doctus
III	(a)pono	ponere	posui	positus
	(b)capio	capere	cepi	captus
IV	munio	munire	munivi	munitus

Student Activity: List English derivatives which illustrate vowel characteristics of each verb group (conjugation).

Helpful Hint: Unaccented vowels in English tend to lose their identity and may be misspelled. The tendency is to pronounce such vowels as "uh"; knowing the Latin source helps one to remember the proper spelling.

Fill in the missing vowel and define each word.

port_ble	mun_tions	ag_nt
doc_nt	migr_nt	
expon_ent	expect_nt	
depos_t	reg_nt	

Suggestion: Students can formulate others for their classmates to work out.

Variation: use each derivative in appropriate sentence.

B. English suffixes: - see page 335 of text - Book I

-ant (derived from first conjugation)
emigrant - emigrare

-ent } (from conjugation other than first)
-ient }

regent - regere
recipient - recipere (recipio)

A few exceptions: tenant, defendant

C. The weak letter from the Latin original

laboratory - laborare	auxiliary - auxilium
library - libri	annuity - annus
separate - paro	accelerate - celer

debt - debitum

reign - regno, regnare

consensus - con + sentio

Student Activity: Find meaning of the Latin words and explain connection between the original Latin meaning and meaning of derivative.

D D. English words which are really Latin

veto
habitat
ignoramus
mandamus — Know original and its present meaning
tenet
caveat
etc.

E. Notes to the teacher: Latin for Americans I

1. A point of departure for studying prefixes and suffixes could be any or all of the following paragraphs:

104 - page 79; 109 - page 83; 115 - page 87;
225 - page 174; 244 - page 185; 268 - page 205
276 - page 209; 485 - page 389; 501 - page 399.

2. Third declension

When the third declension is introduced students should be made aware immediately of the importance of the genitive stem, in order to be able to recognize derivatives.

Examples: iter, itineris - itinerary
lex, legis - legislate
miles, militis - military
pax, pacis - pacify
salus, salutis - salutary

II. The Romance Connection ("Romance" meaning "of the Romans")

With a background of Latin study one can learn more easily any of the Romance languages, since they are based on Latin.

Activity: Teacher gives class lists of words in French, Spanish, Italian, and Portguese. Students are to deduce the original Latin word.

Example:	Latin	French	Spanish
	bonus	bon	bueno
	Portuguese	Italian	
	bom	buono	

Latin	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Italian
_____?	aimer	amar	amar	amare

What is the original Latin word?

_____?	terre	tierra	terra	terra

Give the original Latin word.

Have students continue in this vein. See page 56 of Latin for Americans Book I. Other Latin texts have similar information.

III. English Plurals - Latin based

A.

alumna - sing. female graduates
alumnae - pl.

English pronunciation for the plural is á lúm.nē

alumnus - sing.
alumni - pl.

English pronunciation for the plural is: á lúm nī

antenna - antennae - (science)
antennas - (radio)

larva - larvae

minutia - minutiae (meaning: small details)
(mi.nu shi a) (mi.nu shē)

B. Additional help with English plurals: Pages 26, 30, 91, 267, 271 of Latin for Americans, Book I.

IV. Latin Abbreviations and Phrases - 432-436 of text. Book I
See also Latin Curriculum Guide, Prince George's County Schools

A. All Latin students should master the following abbreviations and the Latin words for which they stand:

A.D. - Anno Domini - in the year of our Lord
ad lib. - ad libitum - at pleasure
e.g. - exempli gratia - for example
et al. - et alii - and others
etc. - et cetera - and other things
ibid. - ibidem - in the same place
i.e. - id est - that is
in loc. - in loco - in the place
lb. - libra - pound
loc. cit. - in loco citato - in the place cited
pro. tem. - pro tempore - for the time being
q.v. - quod vide - which see
vs. - versus - against

Suggested Exercise: Prepare worksheet including the abbreviations above. Students are to find precise Latin words, and give the meanings. Encourage class to find and learn many more.

NOTE: Ask student to bring examples of papers they have written for English class in which some of these terms were used.

B. Latin phrases

Students should be familiar with some of the more common Latin phrases used in English:

Examples:
ad nauseam
bona fide
e pluribus unum
ipso facto
modus operandi
per annum
per capita
per diem
pro forma
semper fidelis
semper paratus

sub rosa
terra firma
via
vice versa

Suggestions: (1) Teacher and/or students bring to class facsimiles of various legal documents showing the use of Latin phrases and abbreviations.

(2) Students look for examples of the use of Latin phrases and abbreviations in newspaper and magazine articles, and in textbooks in various subjects.

Festina lente!

CAREERS IN TODAY'S WORLD

Latin for Americans Book II

I. LAW - terminology - Lessons V, page 17;
Lesson VI, page 20, 21;
Lesson XX, page 75

. Lex, legis - Legi-

legislate
legitimate

. Ius, iuris - Juris - (right; law)

jurisprudence - de jure
jury

. Iustus (just) - Iust - Iustitia (justice)

just "Justitia omnibus" - Motto of District of Columbia
justice

. Iudex, Iudicis - judic - (Judge)

judicial
adjudicate

. Iudicium (judgment, trial)

Judicious

COURT PROCEEDINGS

. Super sedeas	(Suspend proceedings)
. Ne exeat	(Let him/her not go out)
. Caveat emptor	(Buyer beware)
. Scire facias	(I demand that you cause to know)
. Habeas corpus	(Writ - to determine just imprisonment)
. Prima facie	(Face value)
. Mandamus	(We order)
. Pro bono publico	(For the public good)

Activities:

. Lesson V, page 18; note question 4: Compare origin of the Twelve Tables with that of the Constitution of the United States.

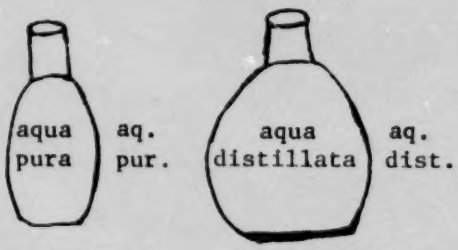
. Investigate origin of Roman Senate (Senex) and compare with U.S. Senate.

. Interview a lawyer concerning the uses of Latin in the documents with which he/she works.

The teacher and students may engage in other activities showing the use of Latin in law-related professions, such as visiting Congress and other legal bodies to find out the role of Latin in parliamentary procedure as well as in documentation. See LATIN and THE LAW, pages 49-53; also Latin Curriculum Guide, Prince George's County, pages 126-142.

II. MEDICINE - terminology - Lesson XIII, page 49
(Latin for Americans Book II)

Use paragraph 81, page 49, as a point of departure for investigating Latin in medical terms, names of diseases anatomical, and pharmaceutical terms, etc. See Appendix, page ____.

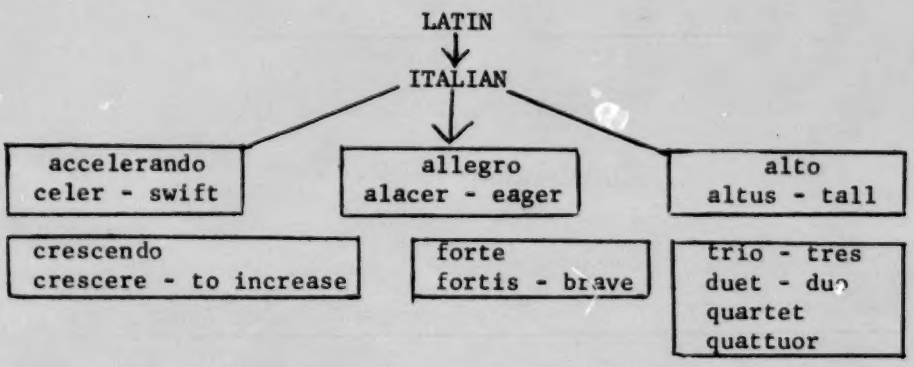


pure water * distilled water

Recipe (take) ℞

t.i.d. - ter in die (three times per day)
cap. - capiat (let him/her take)
gtt. - guttae (drops)
sig. (na) - (write)
stat. - statim (at once)
a.c. - ante cibum (before meals)
p.c. - post cibum (after meals)
det. - detur (let it be given)

III. MUSICAL TERMS - Lesson XVI, page 59



Activities: Students who play musical instruments might prepare booklet in form of glossary which could be given to beginners in instrumental music, incorporating above terms, and others, with illustrative musical passages, and tracing basic meanings of the terms.

IV. SPACE & MISSILE TERMS - Lesson XVIII, page 66

antenna	carbon	detector
"sail yard"	"carbo"-coal	"de + tego" - cover
flux	jet	rotate
"fluo" -flow	"jectum" - thrown	"rota" - wheel
	vehicle	
	"veho" - carry	

Activities: Have students interested in aviation draw basic airplane, explain function of parts in relation to origin of their names.

V. GEOMETRY - Lesson XXXI, page 128

. Teacher: Be certain that pupils understand the meaning of geometry as derived from Greek. Geo (earth) meter - related to measuring.

. Lead students "to discover" meaning of elements in geometric terms. This knowledge helps them to remember the function of these terms in geometric operations.

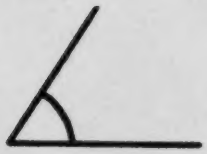
SCIENTIA EST POTESTAS!

Q.E.D. - quod erat demonstrandum (which must be proved)

Q.E.F. - quod erat faciendum (which must be done)

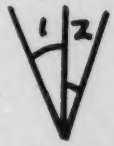
LATIN AND GEOMETRY

"Word origin - a clue to function"



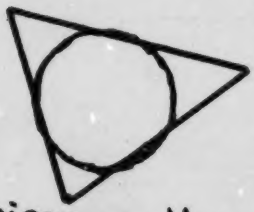
acute angle

acutus · acute



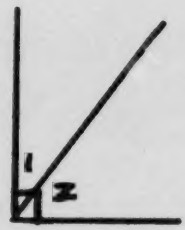
adjacent angles

lying near
adjacent - ad + jacio



circumscribe

circumscribe
circum + scribo
(around) (write)



complementary

complementary - compleo
(complete)

LATIN AND GEOMETRY

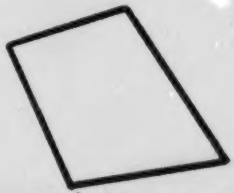
"Word origin - a clue to function"

equilateral

equilateral - aequus (equal)
latus, lateris (side)

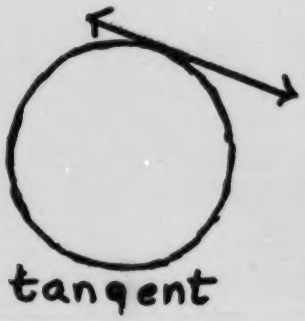
inscribe -
in + scribo

locus (place)
loci (pl.)



quadrilateral

Quadrilateral - quattuor + latus, lateris
four



tangent

tangent - tango (touch)

VI. WRITING CAREERS

. Abbreviations - page 88 (etc., e.g., ult., prox.)

. Spelling - page 71 (antia - entia --- ance, ence)

. Prefixes - pages 448-449

Latin for Americans
Book II

. Forms and phrases as used in English

VII. ALL LEVELS

A. ARCHEOLOGY

. Most lessons in Latin textbooks can be related to the field of archeology since the text and visual material reflect information and artifacts unearthed by archeologists.

Examples: Book I: pages 121, 225, and 354; The Workaday Side of Archeology: pages 105, 239; and many others in Book II: pages 90, 255, and 295; and others in Book III.

. Use film, Urbs Mea, to highlight excavations in Pompeii. (see A-V Center, Prince George's County Schools.)

. Have students find derivation of word archeology. (Greek: arche - beginning - archaios - ancient - logia - study of)

B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Projects for future architects:

. Take "weekend tours" of the city of Washington; photograph various examples of Greek and Roman architecture; prepare slide presentation for the class or produce booklet showing photographs with explanations.

. Make a study of the three types of columns: Latin for Americans, Book I: Corinthian, page 50; Doric, page 147; Ionic, page 149.

2. Survey class text and other materials for examples of classical architecture.

3. Teacher: take class on guided tour of Roman and Greek style buildings in Nation's Capital.

NOTE: (a) Include painting of interior of Pantheon, National Art Gallery. (See Book I, page 118 and 296)

(b) Discuss Lee Mansion (See Book I, page 163)

(c) Note entrance gate at Arlington National Cemetery (Book I, page 333)

4. Note Roman numerals used in cornerstones of buildings.

C. ART

. Throughout Latin textbooks, teachers and students will find examples of Roman art, including sculpture. Also examples of later works showing Roman and Greek influences abound.

. Students who have particular interests or talents in these fields should be encouraged to investigate such references, and others, as background for possible later study.

VIII. GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

A. Book I

Our Roman Heritage - pages 1-7

Viae	-	Roman Roads - page 31
Servi	-	Slavery - pages 94-95
Ludi	-	Roman Schools - pages 190-192
Villae et Insulae	-	Housing - pages 284-287
Dei	-	Religion - page 315-318
Laborare	-	Occupations - pages 340-341
Plebs	-	Social and Economic Conditions - page 377
Civis	-	Roman Citizen - pages 400-401

B. Book II

Lex	-	The Laws of the Twelve Tables - pages 17-18
		The Senate in Session - page 20
		Athenian Ephebic Oath - page 80
		Athenian Democracy - page 81

Artes	-	Greeks and Romans - pages 106-107 Livy - page 114
plebiscite	-	Civil Liberty and Democracy - page 129
"Cunctator"	-	The Battle of Cannae - page 143
Nero	-	Roman Scandals - page 154
"Pax Romana"	-	The Roman Empire - page 158-159
"De Bello Gallico"	-	Julius Caesar - pages 184-187

NOTE

Public Service was considered the acme of careers in ancient Rome.

Compare the attitudes, skills and activities required in those times with those required of public servants today. Which of these did our civilization inherit directly from the Romans?

* *

LATIN LINKS TO VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

Resource Materials for Students

Prepared by teachers and students. (May be reproduced for class use.)

LATIN (AND GREEK) AND

...The Space Age

...The English Language

...The Romance Languages

...The Law

...Medicine

...Mathematics

...Chemistry and Physics

...Botany-Biology (Flora and Fauna)

...Music

...Archaeology

...Business

...Clergy

RESOURCE PACKETS:

Careers in Ancient Rome

Cicero (Government and Politics)

EDITORS, WRITERS, AND PROOFREADERS

sub rosa

caveat emptor

fiat

i.e.

e.g.

pro rata

persona non grata

semper paratus

ex libris

habeas corpus

sine die

carpe diem

status quo ante

antebellum

pro tempore

curriculum vitae

ipso facto

subpoena

et al.

via

...e pluribus unum...

...sic transit gloria mundi...

...semper fidelis...

...semper eadem... (Prince George's County)

LATIN AND GREEK WORDS IN THE SPACE AGE

antenna	microwave	submarine	airplane
astronaut	neutron	supersonic	altimeter
amplify	nuclear	thermodynamics	aviator
carbon	orbit	thermonuclear	contact
cosmonaut	radar	transmit	interceptor
ecology	radio	vitamin	jet
fission	sensor	propellant	motor
Gemini	telegraph	trajectory	propeller
lunar	telemetry	interstellar	retractable
malfunction	telephone	accelerometer	stabilizer
eject	television	aileron	visibility

MISSILES FROM MYTHOLOGY - Can you identify:

Atlas	Saturn	Titan
Jupiter	Mercury	Hercules
Juno	Delta	Centaur

The Apollo program was the series of flights of men to the moon.
Areas on the moon have Latin names: mare for sea, etc.
The planets which have orbits around the sun are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto.

WHO WERE THEY?

LATIN	GREEK
Mercury	Hermes
Venus	Aphrodite
terra (Earth)	Gea
Mars	Ares
Jupiter	Zeus
Saturn	Uranus
Neptune	Poseidon
	Pluto

LATIN AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The most important element in the contribution of Latin study to career education - any career - is the better understanding and use of the English language. Persons who use their language well have an advantage in applying for and performing a job. One who has studied Latin should have a better knowledge of English and related languages.

Latin is sometimes referred to as a dead language, but it is very much alive, even today. One cannot speak, write, or pick up a newspaper without seeing or using some form of Latin. Knowing Latin can increase one's vocabulary and aid in the ability to form words and sentences in English.

Many employers base their decisions on an applicant's command of English. This is one reason why English is a requirement throughout high school. Although Latin is not spoken today, it - with ancient Greek - played an important role in the development of English.

Certain aspects of English grammar are taken from Latin, either directly or indirectly. Spelling, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, Latin phrases, legal and medical terms owe their origin to Latin.

Latin began to influence English during the Old French Period, about 1100-1500. Although there had been some contact between the two cultures as early as the first century before Christ, more words were assimilated during this period than in all of the previous ones combined. The borrowing was indirect, as the English was in contact, not with Latin, but with the Old French, derived from the Latin. About 1500, a great revival of learning, called the Renaissance, occurred in Europe. For the first time, the borrowing was directly from the classical Latin, straight from the pages of the authors. To any cultivated man of the time, Latin became a second language. Those Englishmen who preferred to write in their mother tongue found that it was unable to express adequately thoughts which Latin or Greek expressed easily and often beautifully. Hence, they began to borrow to a great extent from Latin and Greek. Some linguists estimate that as much as eighty percent of English words have Latin or Greek origins. The Classical Journal, 48 (1952), lists 7,000 from Latin alone. Some words were borrowed with little change in form.

WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN

Fortune from FORTUNA, figure from FIGURA, and form from FORMA are a few such borrowed words. Here, the Latin nominative singular ending "a" was dropped; at other times changed to an -e. Some form changes are more or less standard. For instance, the Latin ending -tia usually becomes -ce in English. Such is the case with SENTENTIA, GRATIA, SCIENTIA, and ABSENTIA. A few words kept the Latin nominative ending, such as AREA, ARENA, CAMERA, and FORMULA. Sometimes, even the Latin plural endings were preserved, e.g., ALUMNAE, ALUMNI, ANTENNAE, LARVAE and RADII. Frequently, at different times, two different words are derived from the same origin. These words are called "couplets."

LATIN PHRASES

Sometimes entire Latin phrases were carried over into English. A few of the common ones are:

VICE VERSA - and the opposite
STATUS QUO - the situation as is
E PLURIBUS UNUM - one from many
BONA FIDE - in good faith.

Many legal terms in English have come over bodily from Latin. Some examples are:

CORPUS DELICTI - the body of selected evidence
MODUS OPERANDI - the manner of working
EX POST FACTO - after the fact
SUBPOENA - under penalty
IPSO FACTO - the the deed itself
PER SE - by itself
DE FACTO - concerning the deed
DE JURE - concerning the law
SINE QUO NON - not without something in return
NOLO CONTENDERE - I do not wish to contend
HABEAS CORPUS - you must have the body.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

Many Latin phrases, moreover, appear in English in abbreviated form. Among these are A.D. (anno domini, in the year of our Lord), A.M. (ante meridiem, before noon), P.M. (post meridiem, after noon), ETC. (et cetera, and the rest), NO. (numero, number), E.G. (exempli gratia, for example), LB. (libra, pound), VS. (versus, against), A.B. (artium baccalaureus, bachelor of arts), LL.D. (legum doctor, doctor of laws), M.D. (medicinae doctor, doctor of medicine), and PH.D. (philosophiae doctor, doctor of philosophy).

LATIN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

English has also adopted a great many prefixes and suffixes from the Latin. Some are, DE - down from, from, not, e.g. defer, deter, detain; EX - out of, from, e.g., export, expel, extract; and PRE - before, in front of, e.g., predict, prefer. Often, Latin prefixes are assimilated. In this process, the final consonants of the prefix, (ad - to), are changed to make them like the initial consonant of the base, (similis - like), and thus we get as-similation. This procedure occurs quite often: ac-curate, af-filiate, an-nounce, cor-rect, ef-fect, im-migrant, sug=gest, and op-pose.

The meanings of suffixes are less definite, and may indicate only part of speech. Some common ones are -ALIS (-al, pertaining to: annual, liberal), -URA, -SURA, -TURA (ure, -sure, -ture; figure, pressure, nature), and -OR, -SOR, -TOR (-sor, -tor - one who: inventor, professor). Frequently, elements from more than one language are present in one word. Such is the case with talkative, which is half English (talk-), and half Latin (-ative). These words

are called hybrids. Difficulties in spelling due to silent or weakly sounded letters, or to other causes, may be cleared up by examination of the Latin. For example, we may find "conscience" easier to spell if we remember that its origin is with the Latin SCIENTIA.

Thus, we owe a great deal to the ancient Romans. They have contributed to our educational system, our architecture, our laws, and our government, but perhaps our largest debt is Latin's influence on our own English language.

LATIN WORDS FOR NEW INVENTIONS

Here are a few samples of names for new discoveries and inventions which did not exist in Julius Caesar's day, but for which Latin - or Greek-derived names were found. Think of others.

elevator
escalator
television
Polaroid
Lux
Lucite
unicycle
bus
agrobiology
aqua-filter
terrarium
condominium
Ultrabrite
tractor
miniskirt
maxicoat
micro-wave oven
tandem bicycle
radiant heat
thermal underwear
antenna
computer
calculator
Aquascutum raincoat
Trans World Airlines

Exercise in Marketing

Make up Latin-connected names for the following new products: a razor, a camera, a vitamin pill, a sun lamp, an air-conditioner, a compact car, a soft drink, a wool-like synthetic fabric, an insurance company.

Students may investigate other products whose names have been coined from Latin and Greek.

LATIN WORDS UNCHANGED IN ENGLISH

In addition to nouns (e.g., honor) and miscellaneous words (extra, ego, etc.) too numerous to mention here, there are many verb forms which have come from Latin to become English words without any change in spelling. From the following list, identify the Latin form and define the English word:

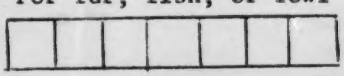
affidavit
ave, vale,
benedicite
caveat
credo
deficit
exeunt
exit
fiat
gaudeamus
habitat
ignoramus
imprimatur
interest
Jubilate
lavabo
habeas (corpus)
Magnificat
mandamus
memento
miserere
placebo
plaudit
prosit
recipe
requiescat
tenet
veto
video
memorandum
addendum
posse
errata

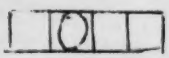
(Note: Fiat, the name of the Italian car, is not the verb, but is an acronym from Fabbrica Italiana Automobili di Torino.)

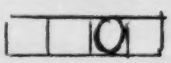
WORD JUMBLE - using some of the Latin verb forms unchanged in English

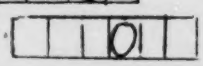
Unscramble the following words to make Latin verb forms which are also English words. Then isolate the letters which fall inside circled squares and rearrange them to make a word fitting this clue:

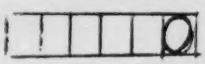
For fur, fish, or fowl

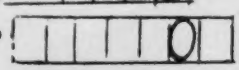


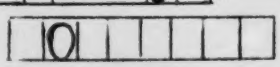
fati 

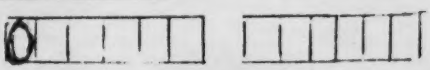
tove 

vabola 

tevaca 

cabelop 

smaduman 

asheba sprouc 

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LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus) - Bachelor of Arts
A. B. (Anno Domini) - in the year of our Lord (after the birth of Christ)
ad fin. - to the end
ad lib. (ad libitum) - at pleasure, at will
Ag. (argentum) - silver
A. M. (ante meridiem) - forenoon
Au (aurum) - gold
cf. (confer) - compare
d. (denarius) - penny
D. V. (Deo volente) - God willing
e. g. (exempli gratia) - for example
et al. (alii) - and others
etc. (et cetera) - and other things
fec. (fecit) - he made it
ibid. (ibidem) - in the same place
i. e. (id est) - that is
in loc. (in loco) - in the place
inv. (invenit) - he invented it
L. (libra) - pound (lb)
LL. D. - Doctor of Laws
loc. cit. (loco citato) - in the work or place cited
M. (mille) - a thousand
M.D. - Doctor of Medicine
N. B. (Nota bene) - Note well
no. (numero) - by number
op. cit. (opere citato) - in the work cited
per cent. (per centum) - per hundred
Ph. D. - Doctor of Philosophy
P. M. (post meridiem) - afternoon
pro tem. (pro tempore) - for the time being
prox. (proximo mense) - next month
P. S. (post scriptum) - written afterward
q. v. (quod vide) - which see
R (recipe) - Take (in prescriptions)
s. v. (sub verbo) - under the word
ult. (ultimo mense) - last month
vs. (versus) - against

LATIN AND GREEK SINGULAR AND PLURAL ENDINGS

alumnus, alumni	analysis, analyses	datum, data
alumna, alumnae	crisis, crises	erratum, errata
fungus, fungi	basis, bases	medium, media
radius, radii	synopsis, synopses	phenomenon, phenomena
	thesis, theses	addendum, addenda
	hypothesis, hypotheses	stratum, strata
	axis, axes	curriculum, curricula
		bacterium, bacteria

LATIN PREFIXES USED IN ENGLISH

a, ab-, abs-	from, away from, off,	absent, abuse
ad- (may become by assimilation: ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-, or a-)	to, toward (also intensive)	adhesive, accept
ante-	before	anticipate, antecedent
circum-	around, about, on all sides	circumnavigate
con-, com, col-, cor-, co- (prepositional form cum)	with, together with (also intensive)	composite, collect
contra-	against, in opposition	contradict, contrast
de-	down, off, away (denotes reversal or ridding of) (also intensive)	deflect, descent, depend, deformed
dis-, di-, dif-	apart, separately, un-, not	disperse, differ
ex-, e-, ef-	out, from, off, forth, without; also intensive)	external, exhaust, effluent
in-, il-, im-, ir-	in, on, upon, into, toward, against, impact, irrigate, illuminate	insert,
in-, il-, im-, ir	not, un-	inhospitable, illegal, impossible, irresponsible
inter-, intel-	between	interaction, intelligent, interlude
intro-, intra-	within	intramural, introvert, introspection
ob-, oc-, of-, op-	to, toward, for, against, meeting, in the way, hindering, veiling; also intensive)	object, obstruct, obscure
per-, pel-	through (also intensive)	perspire, pellucid
post-	after	postpone, post mortem, p.m.
prae-, pre-	before, ahead, in advance, previously	predict, precede, preamble, predominate
pro-	before, in front of, forth, for	promote, procession, propose
re-, red-	back, backward, again (also intensive)	return, redeem, reproduce, reiterate
retro-	backward, back, behind	retroactive, retro-rocket
se-, sed-	aside, apart	separate, secede, sedition
sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sus-	under, below, lower, in secret, to help, in addition, instead	sublet, submarine, succeed
super-	above, over	supervisor, superior, superintendent
trans-, tra-	across, over, beyond, through, into a different state	transfer, translate, transport, transatlantic, trajectory

LATIN SUFFIXES USED IN ENGLISH

I. Adjective-forming Suffixes

A. With noun or adjective bases

-al	of, belonging to, pertaining to, having the character of;	verbal
-an	" "	urban
-ane	" "	urbane
-ar	" "	insular
-ary	" "	primary
-ic	" "	psychic
-il	" "	civil
-ile	" "	hostile
-in	" "	
-ine	" "	
-lent	full of, given to, like	virulent, opulent
-ose	full of, abounding in	verbose, comatose
-ous	full of, abounding in	copious, marvelous

B. With verb bases

-acious	inclined to, abounding	pugnacious, fallacious
-ble	able to be	flexible, inhabitable
-id	inclined to be	vivid, livid
-ile	able to be	docile, nubile
-itious	of the nature of	fictitious
-ive	given to, tending to	active, lucrative
-ory	pertaining to	amatory, hortatory
-ulous	inclined to	tremulous, bibulous
-uous	inclined to	innocuous

II. Noun-forming Suffixes

A. With adjective bases

-ice	abstract noun, quality	justice, cowardice
-itude	" " "	solitude, gratitude
-ity	" " "	brevity, curiosity

B. With noun bases

-ate	office of, group	novitiate, electorate
diminutive-forming suffixes		
-cle	a small one	particle
-el	"	panel
-olus	"	gladiolus

C. With noun or adjective bases

-arium	place for	aquarium, solarium
-ary	" "	aviary
-ia	abstract noun	euphoria
-ism	state of, doctrine of	communism, plagiarism
-ist	one who believes in	communist, racist, purist
-mony	abstract noun	harmony, cacophony
-y	" "	glory, custody

D. With verb bases

-ble	place, result, means	stable, crucible
-cle	" "	vehicle
-ion	state, process, act, result	opinion, rebellion
-e (ium)	result, place, means	refuge
-men	act of, means	regimen, specimen
-ment	state, act, result, means	document, parliament
-or	(1) state languor (2) agent, one who	actor, spectator
-orium	place for	auditorium
-ory	place for	dormitory
-rix	fem. she who acts	executrix, aviatrix
-ure	act of, result	fracture, closure
-y	act of, result, means	study, eulogy

LATIN AND THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Latin had such a strong effect upon the languages of the areas which were parts of the Roman Empire that it actually replaced them. Thus we have French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Rumanian, called the Romance Languages, that is, languages of the Romans. These languages are actually Modern Versions of Latin; their resemblance to one another is obvious as shown by the following examples of the tenses of the verb to be.

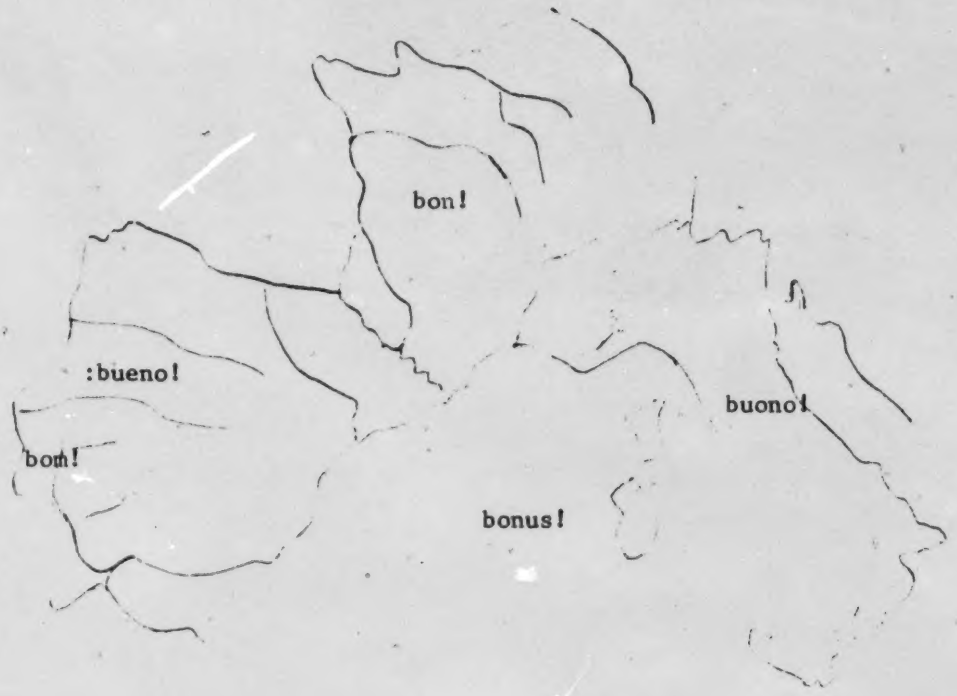
Present

Latin - esse (to be)	French - être	Spanish _ ser	Italian -essere
sum	je suis	yo soy	io sono
es	tu es	tú eres	tu sei
est	il est	él es	egli è
sumus	nous sommes	nosostros somos	noi siamo
estis	vous êtes	vosostros sois	voi siete
sunt	ils sont	ellos son	essi sono

Perfect	Passé simple	Preterit	
Latin	French	Spanish	Italian
fuí	je fus	fui	fui
fuisti	tu fus	fuisti	fosti
fuit	il fut	fue	fù
fuimus	nous fûmes	fuimos	fummo
fuistis	vous fûtes	fuisteis	foste
fuērunt	ils furent	fueron	furono

And notice the similarity in numbers:

Latin	French	Roman Numerals	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese
unus	un	I	uno	uno	um
duo	deux	II	due	dos	dois
tres	trois	III	tre	tres	tres
quattuor	quatre	IV	quattro	cuatro	quatro
quinque	cinq	V	cinque	cinco	cinco
sex	six	VI	sei	seis	seis
septem	sept	VII	sette	siete	sete
octo	huit	VIII	otto	ocho	oito
novem	neuf	IX	nove	nueve	nove
decem	dix	X	dieci	diez	dez



LATIN	FRENCH	SPANISH	PORTUGUESE	ITALIAN
amo	aimer	amar	amar	amare
amicus	ami	amigo	amigo	amico
bonus	bon	bueno	bom	buono
carrus	char	carro	carro	carro
familia	famille	familia	familia	famiglia
forma	forme	forma	forma	forma
hora	heure	hora	hora	ora
littera	lettre	letra	letra	lettera
provincia	province	provincia	provincia	provincia
terra	terre	tierra	terra	terra

Caesar's COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WARS, Chapter I, in Latin:

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam eī quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnes linguā, institutīs, legibus inter sē differunt.

And the same passage in Spanish:

La Galia entera está dividida en tres partes, de las cuales los belgas habitan una, otra los aquitanos, y la tercera los que se llaman celtas en su lengua, galos en la nuestra. Todos estos difieren entre si en cuanto a lengua, instituciones y leyes.

(Word lists and quotations from LATIN FOR AMERICANS, Book II)

TRAVELLING IN WESTERN EUROPE

Latin can be an aid in travel through the area which was once the Roman Empire, not only for recalling the history of the region but also for understanding the contemporary language of the people.

Many buildings, both modern and old, in France, Spain, Germany, and Italy have Latin inscriptions telling their construction date and purpose. Also, since the Romance Languages have their origin in Latin, simple, but necessary questions, especially those dealing with directions and timetables can interchange the words of the languages and still maintain understanding. For example, a traveller in Italy may ask, "aqua clara, per favore." instead of "aqua fresca" which is the Italian term for fresh water.

Legal Terms

LEGAL LATIN

The law, like all professions, has its own vocabulary which must be mastered by its practitioners. Many of these legal terms are Latin. The following list includes only a small number of them.

Most of those listed are defined in an unabridged dictionary. Students especially interested in law careers may investigate legal terminology in greater depth in the school or public library.

ab initio
actio in personam
ad hoc
alibi
amicus curiae
bona fide
caveat emptor
de facto
de jure
ex cathedra
ex officio
ex post facto
habeas corpus
in absentia
ipso facto
lex scripta
mala fide
mala in se
mandamus
ne exeat
nolo contendere
nunc pro tunc
per se
per curiam
post mortem
prima facie
pro bono publico
pro forma
pro tempore
res gestae
scire facias
sine die
subpoena
supersedeas

What is the meaning of these sentences?

1. A subpoena was issued for his appearance.

2. The post mortem examination showed nothing.

3. She was a member of the ad hoc committee for the housing project.

4. He was made president pro tempore.

5. The Senate was adjourned sine die.

"Nolo contendere, Pater."

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WORD SEARCH LAW TERMS

Directions: Locate the law terms in the letters below. Words may go forward backward, upside-down, or diagonally.

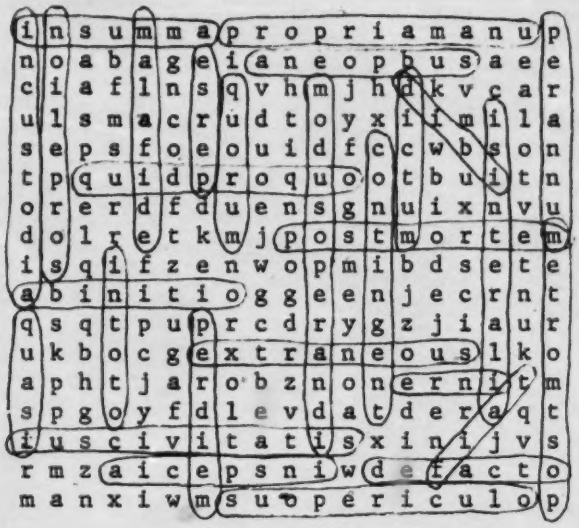
i n s u m m a p r o p r i a m a n u p
n o a b a g e i a n e o p b u s a e e
c i a f l n s q v h m j h d k v c a r
u l s m a c r u d t o y x i i m i l a
s e p s f o e o u i d f c c w b s o n
t p q u i d p r o q u o o t b u i t n
o r e r d f d u e n s g n u i x n v u
d c l r e t k m j p o s t m o r t e m
i s q i f z e n w o p m i b d s e t e
a b i n i t i o g g e e n j e c r n t
q s q t p u p r c d r y g z j i a u r
u k b o c g e x t r a n e o u s l k o
a p h t j a r o b z n o n e r n i t m
s p g o y f d l e v d a t d e r a q t
i u s c i v i t a t i s x i n i j v s
r m z a i c e p s n i w d e f a c t o
m a n x i w m s u o p e r i c u l o p

in summa - on the whole
in custodia - in the custody
quasi - as if
in specie - in kind
inter alia - among other things
contingent
extraneous
ab initio - from the beginning
sub poena - under pain of punishment
quorum - "of whom"; number of members necessary for a meeting*
quid pro quo - something in return for something
mala fide - in bad faith
ius civitatis - right of citizenship
de jure - by law
de facto - in accordance with fact, or custom
modus operandi - method of operating
per diem - by the day
in re - in the matter of
suo periculo - at one's own risk
post mortem - after death
propria manu - by one's own hand
per annum - by year
in toto - all together
fiat - (Latin, "let it be done") a short order or warrant
ibid. - (ibidem) in the same place
nisi - unless
dictum - a judicial problem
ergo - therefore
nolle pros - to be unwilling to prosecute
per se - by itself

*From Codex Judicorum: "quorum vos... duos esse volumus"

WORD SEARCH - KEY LAW TERMS

Directions: Locate the law terms in the letters below. Words may go forward backward, upside-down, or diagonally.



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LATIN AND GREEK USED IN MEDICINE

a, an - absence of
carcinoma - cancer
cardi - heart
cephal - head
cyst - sac containing fluid
derma - skin
drome (dramein) - run
-ectomy - excision, cutting out
encephal - brain
esthesia - feeling
gastr - stomach
genesis - origin (gignere-to be born)
genic - causing
glyco - sugar
hydro - water
hem, hema - blood
hyper - more than normal
hypo - less than normal
hyster - uterus
-itis - inflamation
sub - under
syn - together
cut - skin

-algia - pain
leuc - white
lingua - tongue
lobe - rounded part, as of brain
-logy - science of, study of
nephr - kidney
-osis - state, condition of
oss - bone
para - related to
-pathy - disease
ped (Latin) - foot
ped (Greek) - child
gyn - woman
peri - around
phobia - fear
poly - many
pseud - false
psych - mind
-phasia - speech
-rrhagia - excessive discharge
therapeu - to heal
-otomy - cutting into
syn - together

Exercise I

Match:

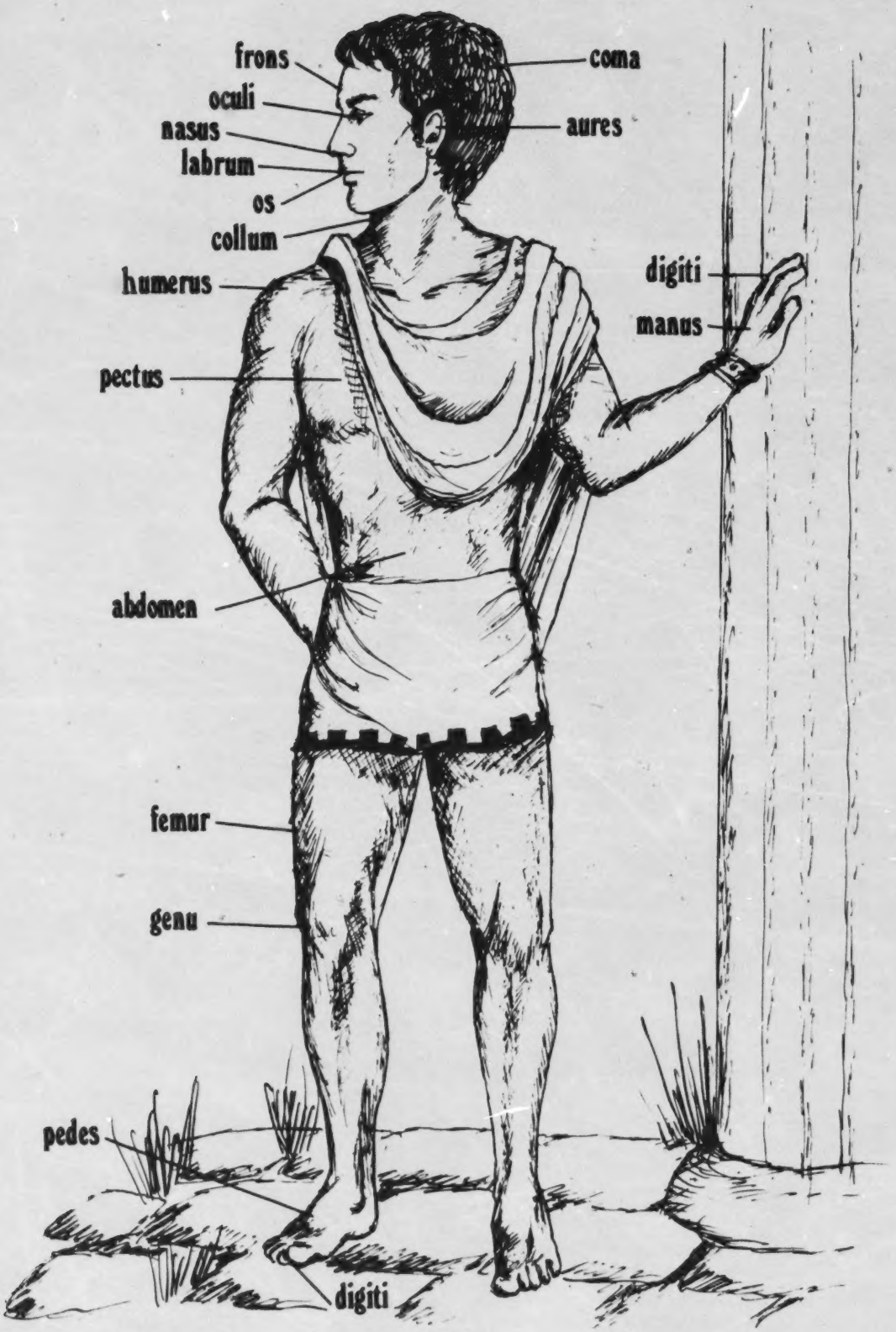
1. hydrotherapy	(a) loss of speech
2. paramedical	(b) inflammation of stomach
3. carcinogen	(c) fear of water (as a symptom of disease)
4. nephritis	(d) related to medicine
5. hypodermic	(e) skin irritation
6. aphasia	(f) under the skin
7. anesthesia	(g) healing by water
8. hydrophobia	(h) causing cancer
9. dermatitis	(i) lack of feeling
10. gastritis	(j) kidney inflammation

Exercise II

Fill blanks:

1. A congenital ailment is present at _____.
2. A tracheotomy consists of _____.
3. A hematocyst contains _____.
4. Glycogenesis is the formation of _____in the liver.
5. Pathology is the science of _____.
6. How should a sublingual pill be given?
7. In an appendectomy, the _____is_____.
8. Encephalosis is a degenerative disease of the _____.
9. In leukemia, the _____blood cells increase.
10. The pericardium is a membrane around the _____.

Define: pediatrician, gynecologist, analgesic, subcutaneous, hemorrhage, cardiac arrest, syndrome, hysterectomy, ossify.


frons
oculi
nasus
labrum
os
collum
humerus
pectus
abdomen
femur
genu
pedes
digiti
coma
aures
digiti
manus

SOME ABBREVIATIONS USED BY NURSES, DOCTORS AND PHARMACISTS

ABBREVIATION	LATIN OR GREEK	MEANING
a.c.	ante cibum	before meals
ad.	ad	to, up to
add.	adde	add to
ad lib.	ad libitum	to the amount desired
aq.	aqua	water
b. i. d.	bis in die	twice a day
b. i. n.	bis in nocte	twice a night
C.	centigradus	centigrade
c.	cum	with
cap.	capsula	capsule
dr.	drachma	dram
fl. oz.	fluida uncia	fluid ounce
gr.	granum	grain
gtt.	gutta	drop
h.	hora	hour
h. n.	hac nocte	this night
m. misce	misce	mix
m. et n.	mane et nocte	in the morning and at night
o. d.	omni die	every day
o. h.	omni hora	every hour
o. m.	omni mane	every morning
o. n.	omni nocte	every night
oz.	uncia	ounce
p. c.	post cibum	after meals
p. o.	per os	by mouth
p. r. n.	pro re nata	when necessary
q. h.	quaque hora	every hour
q. i. d.	quattuor in die	four times a day
q. s.	quantum sufficit	a sufficient quantity
r.	recipe	take
s.	sine	without
sig.	signa	mark on label
s. o. s.	si opus sit	if necessary
stat.	statim	at once
t. i. d.	ter in die	three times a day
t. i. n.	ter in nocte	three times a night
tr., tinct.	tinctura	tincture
ung.	unguentum	ointment

Exercise

Explain how medicine should be given when the prescription reads:
1. 1 cap. t. i. d. c. aq.
2. Apply ung. to affected part p. r. n.

Put into prescription form:
3. Three drops before meals.
4. Two ounces four times a day.
5. Find some real prescriptions and try to read them.
6. What are the advantages of having prescriptions in Latin? Disadvantages?

DERIVATIVES FROM WORDS RELATED TO THE HEAD

1. front - forehead
   frontal - of, relating to or adjacent to the forehead or frontal bone
   frontal bone - either of a pair of membrane bones forming the forehead
   frontal lobe - anterior division of each cerebral hemisphere

2. auricle - an angular or ear-shaped anatomic lobe or process
   auricular - or, relating to, or using the ear or sense of hearing
   auriculate - having ears or auricles
   aural - relating to ear or hearing

3. dental - relating to teeth or dentistry
   dental floss - waxed thread used to clean between teeth
   dental hygienist - one who assists a dentist, especially in cleaning teeth
   dental technician - technician who makes dental appliances
   dentate - having teeth or pointed conical projections
   denticle - a small tooth or other conical projection
   dentiform - shaped like a tooth
   dentifrice - a powder, paste, or liquid for cleaning the teeth
   dentine - calcareous part of tooth; ivory
   dentist - person whose profession is dentistry
   dentistry - diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases of the teeth
   dentition - type, number, and arrangement of teeth
   dentoid - teethlike

4. occipital lobe - part of the brain which controls sight
   occipital bone - bone of the skull in the region of the eye

5. nasal - of or related to the nose
   nasopharyngeal - relating to the nose and pharynx or nasopharynx
   nasopharynx - upper part of pharynx continuous with nasal passages

6. caprice - a disposition to change one's mind impulsively
   capitate - forming a head
   decapitate - to behead
   capitulum - rounded protuberance of an anatomical part, as a bone

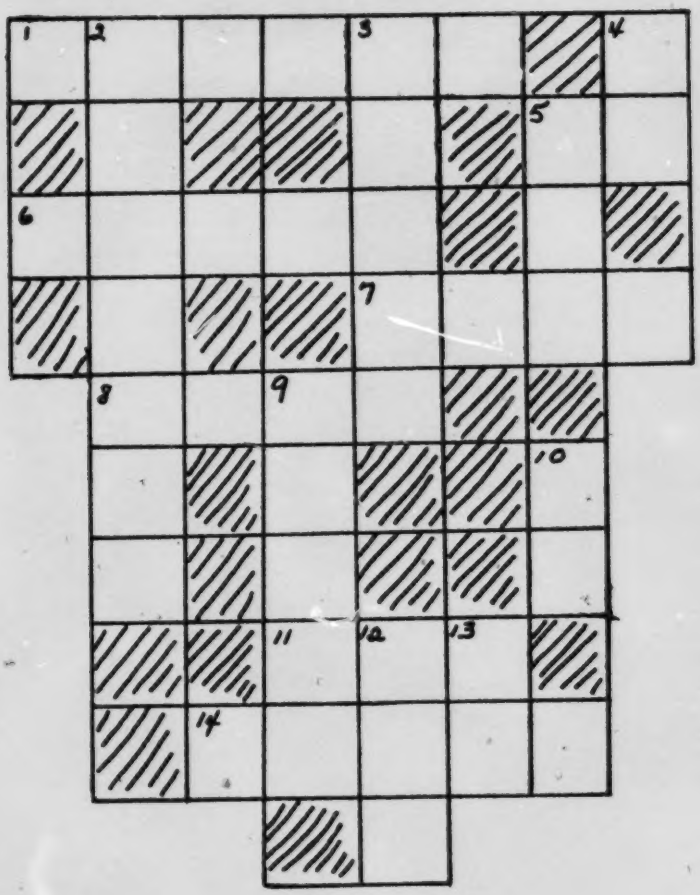
7. ocular - of or pertaining to the eye
   oculist - a specialist in diseases of the eye
   oculomotor - pertaining to a cranial nerve distributed to the muscles of the eye

8. cranial - of or pertaining to the skull

IDENTIFY: aural - dental - nasal - ocular - cranial

CRUCIGRAMMA

USING ROOTS AND PREFIXES OF COMMON MEDICAL TERMS



ACROSS

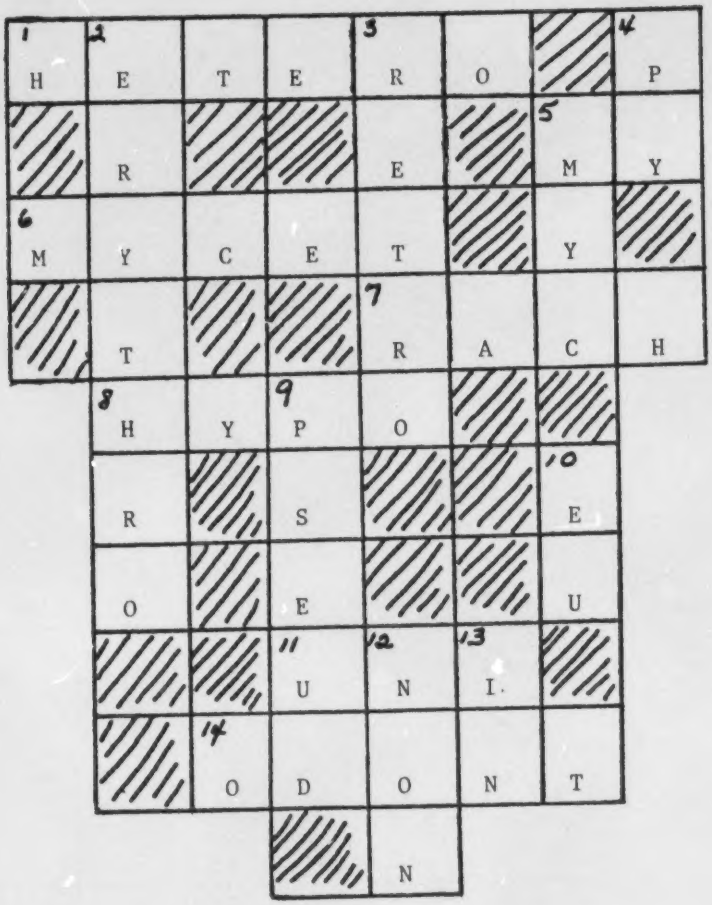
1. Different, other
5. Muscle
6. Fungus
7. Spine
8. Below deficient
11. One (dative singular)
14. Tooth

DOWN

2. Red
3. Backward
4. Presence of Pus
5. Fungus
9. False
10. Well
12. Adverb meaning not
13. Not (prefix)

CRUCIGRAMMA

USING ROOTS AND PREFIXES OF COMMON MEDICAL TERMS - KEY



ACROSS

1. Different, other
5. Muscle
6. Fungus
7. Spine
8. Below, deficient
11. One (dative singular)
14. Tooth

DOWN

2. Red
3. Backward
4. Presence of Pus
5. Fungus
9. False
10. Well
12. Adverb meaning not
13. Not (prefix)

MATHEMATICS

Many terms used in mathematics are Latin derivatives. Students who have trouble remembering which is the subtrahend and which the minuend in a subtraction problem will find it helpful to know that the suffix -end is from the gerundive verb form, meaning that something "is to be done". Sub, under, traho, draw, and -end together give us "that which is to be drawn from under" the minuend - "that which is to be diminished" or decreased. Thus, the dividend is "to be divided" by the divisor, the suffix - or meaning the actor, that which performs the function. Following is a list of common mathematical terms from Latin. There are many more from Greek.

add
addend
axis, plural axes
calculus (little stone, from stones used in reckoning)
cancel
circumference
compute
decimal (decem-10)
denominator (gives a name to)
digit (from finger or toe)
divide
dividend
divisor
equal
equation
equilateral (equal sides)
equivalent (worth the same)
factor
fraction (a breaking)
integer (untouched; whole)
intersect (cut between)
invert (turn)
isosceles (from Greek-equal legs)
linear
measure
minuend
minus (less)
multiplicand
multiplier
multiply
negative
numerator
parallel (Greek-beside)
per cent (each hundred)
perimeter (Greek - measure around)
perpendicular (from perpendiculum, plumb line)
plus (more
plane
prime number
quadrilateral (four-sided)
quotient (how many times?)
quadrant
ratio
radius
rectangle
remainder
solve
solution
square
sum (summa-total)
subtract
subtrahend
triangle (3 angles)
unit
value
variable
vertex
vertical
volume

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Many chemical elements owe their names to Latin, either through the symbol, an abbreviation for the Latin word, or because the name is related to mythology. In either case, a person who knows Latin will find it easier to learn the chemical terms. Here are some examples of both kinds:

Gold ———	Au ——→	Aurum	Plutonium	Tellurium
Iron ———	Fe ——→	ferrum	Neptunium	Uranium
Lead ———	Pb ——→	plumbum	Mercury	
Silver ———	Ag ——→	argentum	Promethium	

In addition to its own name (meaning "natural science"), physics takes a great many terms from Greek. But there are many from Latin also, including the following:

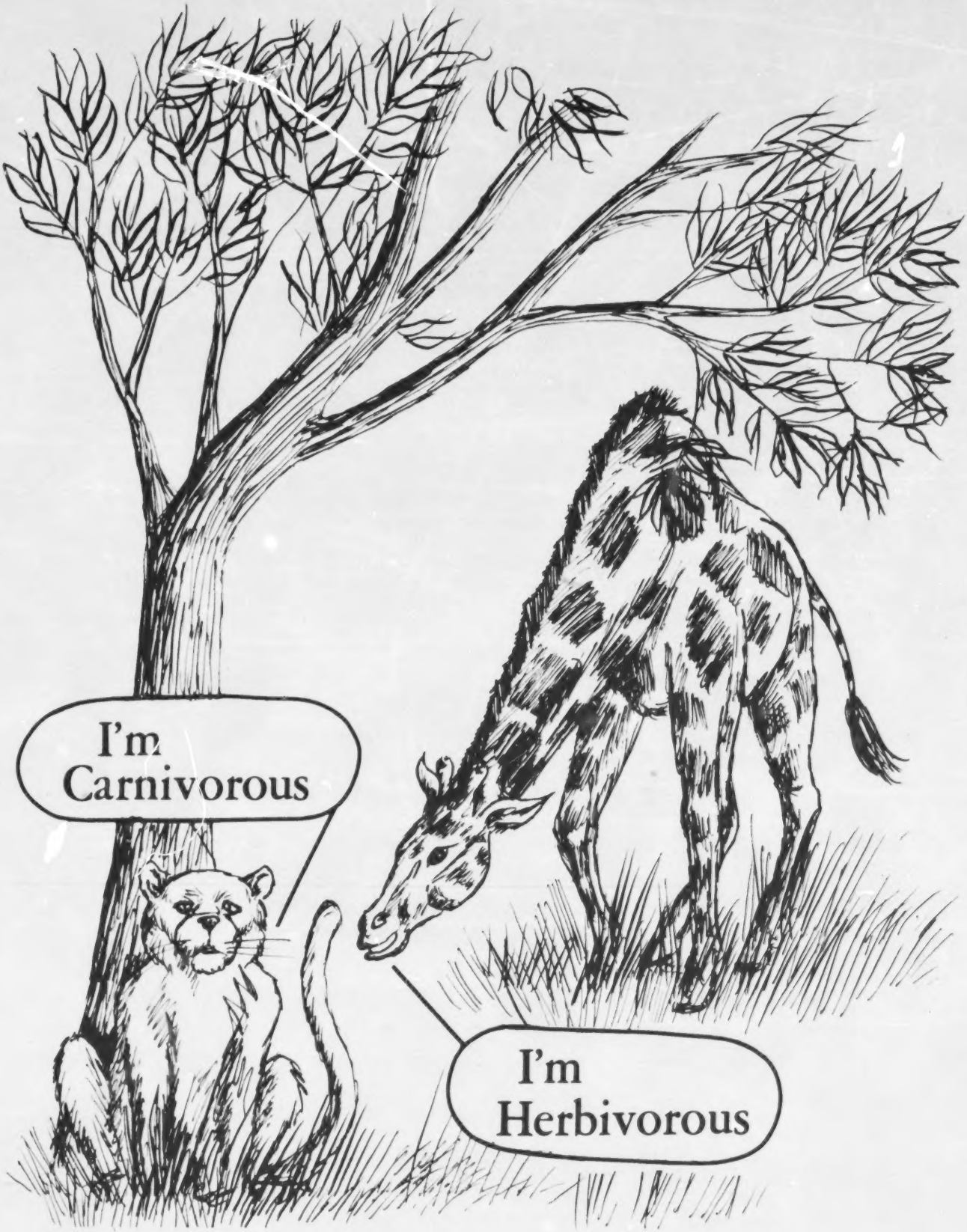
acceleration
adhesion
alpha particle
cohesion
filament (thread)
fission (splitting)
fusion (pouring)
gravity (heaviness)
infrared ray (below red)
inertia (inactivity)
matter
molecule (little mass)
moment
momentum
neutrino
neutron (neither - uncharged)
nucleon (from kernel)
nucleus (core, from nucleus-kernel)
polarized
positron
quantum
radiation
radioactivity
reactor
scintillation counter (scintilla - spark)
solar (of the sun)
sonar (acronym)
spectrum
thermonuclear (Greek-heat plus nucleus)
ultraviolet (beyond violet)

FLORA AND FAUNA

In the fields of botany and zoology the vocabulary teems with Latin derivatives. The following are just a few illustrative samples of species whose names are descriptive of their characteristics (either the pure Latin scientific name, the popular name, or both); so that knowing the root meanings helps the scientist remember the distinguishing features of the plant or animal. Some verbs and adjectives are included.

Colchicum autumnale - (from Colchis on the Black Sea) - meadow-saffron
carnivorous - (carne - meat) - meat-eating
centipede - (centum - 100) - many-footed creature (pes, pedis - foot)
conifer - (fero-bear) - cone-bearing tree
equisetum - (equus - horse) - horse-tail
estivate - (aestas - summer) - to spend the summer in a torpor
flamingo - (flamma - flame) - aquatic bird (aqua - water) with red plumage
gallinaceous - (gallina - hen) - resembling domestic fowls
gladiolus - (gladius - sword) - plant with sword - shaped leaf
hibernate - (hiberna - winter quarters) - sepnd the winter in a lethargic state
herbivorous - (herba - grass; vorare - devour) - grass-eating
Liriodendron tulipifera - tulip tree
Melanocephala bimaculata - (Greek melas - black) - doubly-spotted lard from beyond the Black Sea (bi-twice; macula- spot)
metamorphosis - (Greek - change) - change of form
migrate - (Latin migrare - move) - move with the seasons
millipede - (mille - 1000)
oriole - (aurum - gold) - orange bird
owl - (ululare - howl)
parietaria - (paries - wall) - a nettle which climbs on walls
pectoral sandpiper - (pectus - breast) - male inflates esophagus in mating season
peregrin falcon - (per - far; ager - land; peregrinus - foreign) - a migratory bird
plantain - (planus - on the ground) - week whose leaves lie flat on the ground
Populus tremula - (tremere - tremble) - aspen, tree with fluttering leaves
Quercus alba - (quercus - oak; alba - white) - white oak
Quercus palustris - (palus - marsh) - oak which prefers swamps
salmon - (salire - leap) - fish which leaps upstream
saxifrage - (saxum - rock; frangere - break) - plant which can split a rock
terrier - (terra - land) - dog which digs in the ground
testudo - (shell - testa) - turtle
tortoise - (torquere - to twist) - turtle with twisted legs
Vireonidae - (virere - to be green, alive) - olive-colored bird
vulture - (vellere - to tear) - carnivorous bird

The words <u>species</u> and <u>genus</u> used in classifying plants and animals are Latin; also <u>flora</u> and <u>fauna</u>.


I'm Carnivorous
I'm Herbivorous

FLORA AND FAUNA WORD SEARCH

m n o e f r e p i p l a n t a i n o t c e p l
e e b a p p l e b o p p e r c r u d n i q g i
t m l s k c u d s u c i n o i r t s i h u f r
a b x a r l m s t d r m u a g s g r e s e d i
m c a r n i v o r o u s r e e z o b p u r c o
o h b e r o w l q f e n c o n i f e r l c p d
r o l h s s c p m k d p i e u o u e p o u r e
p w a n p p t e s t u d o r s f h q x i s e n
h d s i e s e h p m s e t a r g i m f d p p d
o a u a o a m c v h r t e a b k o j l a a i r
s u c t g a l l i n a c e o u s j t a l l p o
i s r n f l b s m e z l f t i s l x m g u d n
s c e t a v i t s e s s a l m o n u i o s n t
h k u l u o d t o r t o i s e d y r n o t a u
i r q p n n s e p r a s a x i f r a g e r s i
b e m b a e l o i r o f z a b m g n o f i l i
e i i o f a p n a i r a t c i r a p s l s a p
r r g r h e r b i v o r o u s f o c h o a r i
n r : h o w a c b r e b s b v u l t u r e d f
a e a a n n s p j e q u i s e t u m s a u t e
t t t a a l u m e r t s u l u p o p e x a c r
e d e p i l l i m c e n t i p e d e b h g e a
s p e r e g r i n e f a l c o n r a s l q p a

Words

carnivorous
centipede
conifer
equisetum
estivate
flamingo
fauna
flora
gallinaceous
genus
gladiolus
herbivorous
hibernate
histrionicus duck
liriodendron tulipi fera
metamorphosis
migrate
millipede
oriole
owl
pectoral sandpiper
peregrine falcon
plantain
populus tremula
quercus alba
salmon
saxifrage
terrier
testudo
tortoise
vulture
quercus palustris

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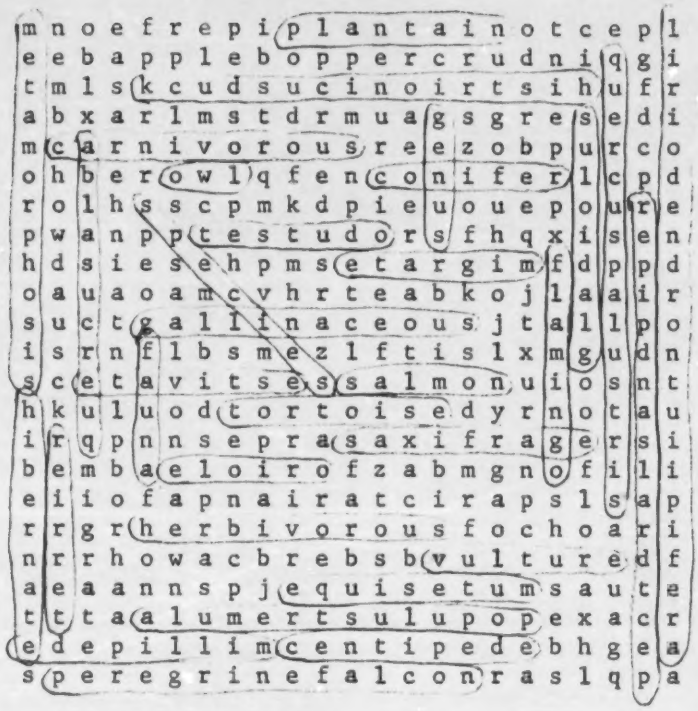
FLORA AND FAUNA WORD SEARCH - KEY


m n o e f r e p i p l a n t a i n o t c e p l
e e b a p p l e b o p p e r c r u d n i q g i
t m l s k c u d s u c i n o i r t s i h u f r
a b x a r l m s t d r m u a g s g r e s e d i
m c a r n i v o r o u s r e e z o b p u r c o
o h b e r o w l q f e n c o n i f e r l c p d
r o l h s s c p m k d p i e u o u e p o u r e
p w a n p p t e s t u d o r s f h q x i s e n
h d s i e s e h p m s e t a r g i m f d p p d
o a u a o a m c v h r t e a b k o j l a a i r
s u c t g a l l i n a c e o u s j t a l l p o
i s r n f l b s m e z l f t i s l x m g u d n
s c e t a v i t s e s s a l m o n u i o s n t
h k u l u o d t o r t o i s e d y r n o t a u
i r q p n n s e p r a s a x i f r a g e r s i
b e m b a e l o i r o f z a b m g n o f i l i
e i i o f a p n a i r a t c i r a p s l s a p
r r g r h e r b i v o r o u s f o c h o a r i
n r r h o w a c b r e b s b v u l t u r e d f
a e a a n n s p j e q u i s e t u m s a u t e
t t t a a l u m e r t s u l u p o p e x a c r
e d e p i l l i m c e n t i p e d e b h g e a
s p e r e g r i n e f a l c o n r a s l q p a

Words

carnivorous
centipede
conifer
equisetum
estivate
flamingo
fauna
flora
gallinaceous
genus
gladiolus
herbivorous
hibernate
histrionicus duck
liriodendron tulipi fera
metamorphosis
migrate
millipede
oriole
owl
pectoral sandpiper
peregrine falcon
plantain
populus tremula
quercus alba
salmon
saxifrage
terrier
testudo
tortoise
vulture
quercus palustris

LATIN AND MUSIC

Although the Romans themselves did not contribute much in the production of musical compositions, instruments, etc., they did furnish a vast technical vocabulary. In studying the lists that follow music students should endeavor to become familiar with both the spelling and pronunciation. In addition, they should not only look up the current meaning but should also trace the origin of the words and phrases. They should be aware that many of these terms were taken from Latin into Italian, and in that form are used by the international world of music.

1. accent
2. accentuate
3. acciaccatura
4. accidental
5. accolade
6. accompaniment
7. accordion
8. achromatic
9. acoustics
10. agitato
11. allagrando
12. allegretto
13. allegro
14. all'ottava
15. altissimo
16. alto
17. andante
18. andantino
19. animato
20. appassionata
21. aria
22. arioso
23. arpeggio
24. arsis
25. ballad
26. ballade
27. ballet
28. basso
29. baton
30. cadence
31. cadent
32. cadenza
33. cantala
34. cantus firmus
35. castanets
36. choral
37. chord
38. chromatic scale
39. cither
40. clarinet
41. clavichord
42. clavier
43. clef
44. coda
45. codetta
46. coloratura
47. concert
48. concertina
49. concerto
50. concert pitch
51. conservatory
52. conductor
53. consonance
54. contrabass
55. contralto
56. contrapuntal
57. cornet
58. counterpoint
59. crescendo
60. cymbol
61. decrescendo
62. demisemiquaver
63. diapason
64. diminuendo
65. dulcimer
66. fantasia
67. fantasy
68. flageolet
69. flute
70. fortissimo
71. forte
72. fugue
73. humoresque
74. impresario
75. improvisation
76. interlude

Latin and Music cont'd

77. larghetto
78. intermezzo
79. largo
80. libretto
81. lyre
82. lyric
83. melodeon
84. melodia
85. melodies
86. melody
87. mezzo
88. minstrel
89. moderato
90. modulation
91. monody
92. nocturne
93. obbligato
94. octave
95. offertory
96. operetta
97. opus
98. opera
99. opuscule
100. oratorio
101. orchestral
102. organ
103. overture
104. percussion
105. pianissimo
106. pianoforte
107. pipe
108. pizzicato
109. postlude
110. prelude
111. quartet
112. quaver
113. refrain
114. requiem
115. resonant
116. rhapsody
117. rhythm
118. scale
119. serenade
120. sernata
121. septet
122. sestet
123. sextet
124. sonata
125. sonorous
126. sound
127. staccato
128. symphony
129. syncopation
130. tacet
131. tercet
132. timbre
133. transcribe
134. transient modulation
135. transpose
136. treble
137. virtuoso
138. vivace
139. viva voce

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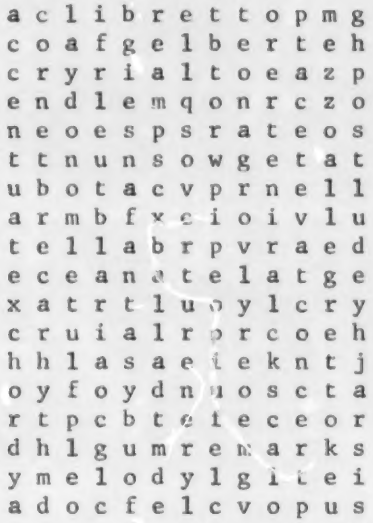
WORD SEARCH - LATIN AND GREEK IN MUSIC

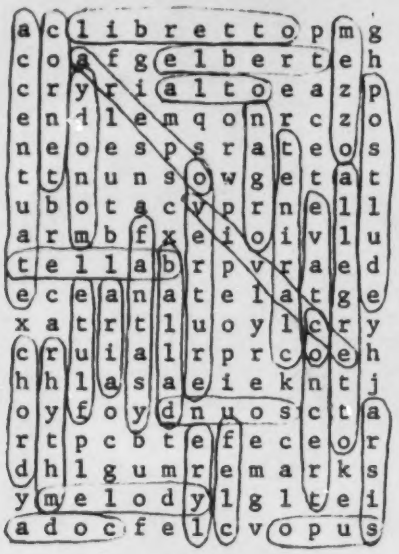
Words may go forward, backward, up or down


a c l i b r e t t o p m g
c o a f g e l b e r t e h
c r y r i a l t o e a z p
e n d l e m q o n r c z o
n e o e s p s r a t e o s
t t n u n s o w g e t a t
u b o t a c v p r n e l l
a r m b f x c i o i v l u
t e l l a b r p v r a e d
e c e a n a t e l a t g e
x a t r t l u o y l c r y
c r u i a l r p r c o e h
h h l a s a e t e k n t j
o y f o y d n u o s c t a
r t p c b t e i e c e o r
d h l g u m r e m a r k s
y m e l o d y l g i t e i
a d o c f e l c v o p u s

aria
arsis
alto
allegretto
accentuate
ballad
ballet
basso
baton
cadence
clarinet
clef
chord
cornet
concert
coda
fantasy
flute
libretto
lyre
melody
mezzo
monody
octave
opera
opus
organ
overture
postlude
sound
rhythm
treble
vivace

WORD SEARCH - LATIN AND GREEK IN MUSIC - KEY

Words may go forward, backward, up or down


a c l i b r e t t o p m g
c o a f g e l b e r t e h
c r y r i a l t o e a z p
e n i l e m q o n r c z o
n e o e s p s r a t e o s
t t n u n s o w g e t a t
u b o t a c y p r n e l l
a r m b f x e i o i v l u
t e l l a b r p v r a e d
e c e a n a t e l a t g e
x a t r t l u o y l c r y
c r u i a l r p r c o e h
h h l a s a e i e k n t j
o y f o y d n u o s c t a
r t p c b t e f e c e o r
d h l g u m r e m a r k s
y m e l o d y l g l t e i
a d o c f e l c v o p u s

aria
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chord
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mezzo
monody
octave
opera
opus
organ
overture
postlude
sound
rhythm
treble
vivace

Supplementary List of Music Terms Derived from Latin - through Italian

accelerando (ad & celerare) - music with gradually quickening tempo.
allegro (alacer) - a fast movement or passage.
alto (altus) - the lowest female voice of the four major voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass)
cantabile (cantare) - a vocal musical composition consisting of solos and choruses.
con amore (cum and amo) - a direction to perform tenderly, with love.
contralto (contra and altus) - a female voice in the lowest range.
crescendo (crescere) - gradual increase in loudness.
da capo (de capite) - from the beginning, repeat.
diminuendo (minuo) - same as decrescendo - gradual decrease in volume.
duet (duo) - performance by two voices or two instruments.
finale (finalis) - the conclusion or last part of a composition.
forte (fortis) - loud
fortissimo (fortissimus) - very loud.
libretto (liber) - words or text of an opera or similar work.
mezzoforte (medius and fortis) - moderately loud.
octave (octo) - a series of eight tones.
opus; opera (opus; operis) - a musical work; a musical drama.
piano (planus) - soft, quiet music; pianoforte - an instrument.
quintet (quinque) - composition for five performers.
ritardando (ritardare) - becoming gradually slower.
sextet (sex) - composition for six performers.
solo (solus) - composition for only one performer
sonata (sonare) - an extended composition.
soprano (supra) - highest singing voice for women.
tempo (tempus) - the rate of speed at which a selection is to be performed; time.
trio (tres) - a group of three voices or instruments.
vivace (vivax) - in a lively, spirited manner.

ARCHAEOLOGY

One of the most fascinating disciplines adding to modern knowledge of ancient peoples is archaeology. Along with history and literature, the discovery and study of the physical remains of former civilizations permits our re-creation of the ancient world as people really lived in it. Whether one pursues it as a hobby or as a career, one must have a knowledge of the special vocabulary of archaeology. The words below are of Latin or Greek derivation. Interested students might write down the definitions before or during their reading. See the library catalogue for readings in English. A related Latin reading might be Pliny the Younger's account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, witnessed by his famous uncle.

With a bit of forethought, archaeology can be integrated into the Latin curriculum throughout the usual two-year period of study. Using the text as a starting point, the teacher/class can continue a study of artifacts for the entire school year.

Latin for Americans, Book I, features numerous photographs and drawings of Roman ruins. It is important to help students understand how these illustrations reflect the Roman way of life, including the world of work.

In Latin II, archaeology--digging up the past--becomes a more integral part of the study as the Latin itself provides details of customs, geography, tools, weapons, clothing, and building structures. A discussion of the excavation of Pompeii and Herculaneum can follow the readings on pp. 120-122 in Latin for Americans, Book I. Also, this text offers several opportunities for discussion in the pictures of the mosaics. Pompeii did not uncover itself.

Students should become aware of the rewards, problems, and qualifications of archaeologists. Aside from teaching, the profession of archaeology provides the most direct application of knowledge about the classical world.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOCABULARY DERIVED FROM LATIN AND GREEK

ruins (ruina)
artifact (ars+facio)
fragment (frango)
excavate (ex+caveo)
cinder (cinis)
remove (removeo)
form (forma)
mores (mos)
site (situs)
perfect (perficio)
ornament (ornamentum)
permit (permitto)
picture (pictura)
mural (murus)
account/reason (ratio)
appearance/species (species)
studies (studia)
temple (templum)
villa (villa)
investigate (investigare)
trace/vestige (vestigium)
jewel/gem (gemma)

Two common Latin words with a special meaning to archaeologists are:

curus - a class of European Neolithic monument consisting of long parallel banks flanked by ditches - running for miles in some cases

datum - an arbitrarily fixed point from which all others are measured on an archaeological site

aborigines
anthropoidea
anthropology
archaeology
artifact
cranial capacity
beta particles
australopithecus
chronology
cryptography
craniometer
cuneiform
decipher
evolution
excavate
extant
extinct
fossil
demotic
genus
geology
hieroglyphics
hominidae
homo habilis
homo sapiens
hypocaust
ideographic
inscription
linear script
implement
linguistics
literature
mammal
megalith
Mesolithic
microlith
migrate
millennium
monolith
mosaic
museum
mural
Neolithic
Paleolithic
papyrus
petrify
numismatology
phonetic
phylum chordata
pictograph
Pleistocene
prehistoric
Primate
photography
Pithecanthropus erectus
primitive
Quartenary Period
radioactive carbon
relic
Rosetta Stone
script
species
specimen
spetrographic analysis
stratigraphy
terracotta
Tertiary Period
stele
vertebrate

BUSINESS AND OFFICE

It is highly recommended that any student who is planning a career in business take at least one year, preferably two years, of Latin. There are many valid reasons to justify this recommendation. Perhaps, however, the most vital reason for the business student is the vast treasury of technical vocabulary that comes into the English language from the Latin language. In studying the technical lists that follow, business students should endeavor to become familiar with the spelling and pronunciation of every word. In addition, they should not only look up the current meaning of each word but they should also trace the ancestry of the words and phrases. They should also supplement this list from technical magazines and books. They should use the words or phrases effectively in sentences.

1. abstract of title
2. actuary
3. allocation
4. allotment
5. annuity
6. antitrust
7. appraisal
8. arbitration
9. assets
10. bankruptcy
11. beneficiary interest
12. bonus
13. budget
14. cancel
15. capital
16. certificate of deposit
17. certify
18. charter
19. chattel mortgage
20. collateral
21. commission broker
22. commodity
23. communtation ticket
24. comptroller
25. consign
26. consignment
27. consumer
28. contingent
29. cost-plus
30. credentials
31. customs
32. debenture bonds
33. decentralize
34. deficit
35. depletion
36. depository
37. depreciate
38. disburse
39. disbursements
40. dissolution
41. diversification
42. document
43. domestic trade
44. enterprise
45. equitable
46. exceptional
47. excise
48. expedite
49. exports
50. fiduciary
51. finance
52. fiscal year
53. imports
54. imprest fund
55. incorporated
56. indenture
57. infringement
58. inheritance
59. insolvency
60. installment
61. integrity
62. inventory
63. itemized statement
64. letter of credit
65. liabilities
66. line of credit
67. liquidation
68. lucrative
69. margin of profit
70. maturity
71. mercantile agency
72. non-assessable
73. notary public
74. option
75. paper profits
76. patent
77. pending
78. personnel
79. port of entry
80. proceeds

81. promissory
82. prorate
83. quota
84. quotation
85. real estate
86. rebate
87. reconciliation
88. redeemable
89. requisition
90. solvent
91. staple goods
92. stock certificate
93. stock dividend
94. subtreasury
95. surplus
96. usury
97. verification
98. voucher
99. without recourse

Caveat Emptor

LATIN, GREEK, AND THE CLERGY

Members of the clergy need an extensive vocabulary because they read widely on a variety of subjects, from learned books on theology to the daily news, and they are too busy to be constantly checking the dictionary. Furthermore, since a very important part of their work consists of public speaking, they, even more than the average person, need to develop an excellent command of language and the ability to express subtleties of thought accurately and even eloquently. For this purpose a Latin and Greek background is invaluable. One clergyman interviewed recommends studying the Classics as early in one's career as possible so as to reap the full benefit of their help with other subjects, such as modern languages and biblical studies.

Knowledge of Greek and Hebrew is useful to the Bible student in reading the original versions to verify translations. For example, the Greek testament has no punctuation. A person who knows the language can make up his/her own mind as to whether a particular sentence is a statement or a rhetorical question. Consider the difference in meaning between these two versions of Psalm CXXI, 1, 2.

> I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.
> My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth.
> (King James version, 1611)

> I raise my eyes unto the hills; whence does my help come?
> My help is from the Lord, who made the heavens and the earth.
> (An American Translation, 1935)

Latin can and does sometimes serve for direct communication between persons who have no other language in common. The Roman Catholic clergy in particular are well versed in both written and spoken use of Latin. Of course, until quite recent times Latin was the worldwide language of the Mass. At an international gathering it is not unheard of for an American and a Hungarian priest to carry on a conversation in Latin.

The Bible is constantly being re-translated in the effort to make the language understandable to modern man.

A RANDOM LIST OF DERIVATIVES ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS

From Latin:

religion (religio) - restraint, taboo - beliefs concerning God or a god

deity (deus - god) - god (analyze and define deify)

Scripture (scribere, scriptus - write) - sacred writings

patriarch (pater- father and Greek archos - leader) - fatherly tribal leader

testament (testis - witness) - covenant

pontiff (pontifex, from pons - bridge, and facio - make) - priest, usually now the Pope; origin meaning way-maker or pathfinder

convert (vertere - turn) - to persuade to a belief; or, noun, one who has been persuaded to become a member of a religion

charity (carus - dear) - act of benevolence (bene -well, and volo - wish)

prayer (precari - to pray)

chapel (cappella, cappa - cape, cloak; because the building where St. Martin's cloak was preserved came to be called cappella) - small church or part of a church for separate services

From Greek:

Bible (biblios - book) - Christian and (Old Testament) Jewish holy book

ecumenical (oikein - to inhabit, and oikos - house, dwelling) - worldwide

Pentateuch (penta - five, and teuchos - tool or book) - first five books of Old Testament

proselyte (proselytos) newcomer, convert; as verb, to seek converts

ecclesiastic (ekklesia - church; from ek - out, and kalein - call) - pertaining to churches; as a noun, clergyman

Pentecost (50th day) - Jewish festival on 50th day after the 2nd day of Passover

Apocalypse (apokalyptein - to uncover) - a prophetic revelation

canon (kanon - rule) - an ecclesiastical decree

liturgy (leitourgia - a public service) - worship

Eucharist (eu-well, and charizesthai - to show favor, from charis - favor, thanks) - sacrament of the Lord's Supper (sacer - holy)

RESOURCE PACKET FOR STUDENTS

Careers in Ancient Rome

All Levels

Access to English and Latin dictionaries is essential. Read through the list of occupations in Ancient Rome given on the following pages. Choose Category I, II, III or IV, listed below, and prepare a project following directions given.

I. Occupational. Find occupations in:

A. Agricultural work

B. Government and law

C. Entertainment

D. Construction trades

E. Business and finance

F. Service to people

G. Religion

H. Learning and Education

I. Which jobs no longer exist in our world?

II. Linguistic.

A. Analyze the root meanings of aurifex, decempedator, finitor, pontifex, and signifer. Also pedisequus.

B. Find other Latin words related to aedificator, dominator, faber, glutinator, pecuarius. Define each one.

C. Find English derivatives from ancilla, auspex, histrio, mercator, tonsor. Define them and use in sentences. Example: ancillary.

D. Find synonyms in the list.

III. Social. After reports have been made, summarize what you have learned about the economy and society of Rome. For example, how many words are there meaning "soothsayer"? What does this indicate about superstition in ancient Rome? How many words have feminine forms? Is this a reliable clue to the number of women employed outside the home? Why or why not?

IV. Cultural. For creative students. Doesn't this mean you?

A. Make up a skit in English or Latin using some of these characters as dramatis personae.

B. Draw pictures of some of them. Check Latin books or encyclopedias for accuracy of costumes.

C. Trace the history of some occupation from Roman Times to the present day, showing how it has changed and developed - or died out. Perhaps you could relate it to the development of the language spoken by the character you choose - from Vulgar Latin to Late Latin to Norman French to French and Anglo-Saxon to English.

Occupations in Ancient Rome

actor — driver, actor
actor pecoris — shepherd
actor publicus — manager of public property
administrator — manager
aedificator — builder
aedilis — commissioner of public works, aedile
aestimator — appraiser
agitator — charioteer
agricola — farmer
ancilla — maid-servant
antistes — high priest
aquator — water-carrier
archimagirus — head cook
architectus — master builder, architect
armiger, -a — armor-bearer
astrologus — astronomer
augur — soothsayer, fortune-teller
aurifex — goldsmith
auspex — interpreter of omens

baiulus — porter, carrier
balneator — bath-house keeper
bubulcus — oxdriver, herdsman, plowman
bucinator — trumpeter

caduceator — bearer of caduceus, herald, messenger of truce
caelator — carver, engraver
cantor — singer, poet; hired applauders, claque; actor
caprimulgus — milker of goats
carnifex — executioner, hangman
carptor — carver
caupo — tradesman, innkeeper
censor — census-taker and supervisor of public morals
centurio — centurion, army officer
cerdo — workman of the lowest class
choraules — flute-player
circulator — peddler
citharista — player on the cithara
coactor — collector of money
cognitor — attorney, lawyer
coniector — seer, soothsayer
consul — chief magistrate of Rome
coquus — cook
cornicen — trumpeter
cultor — cultivator, farmer
curator — manager, overseer
custos — guardian, overseer

decempedator — land surveyer
desultor — vaulter, circus rider
disceptator — umpire, arbitrator, judge
dispensator — steward, treasurer
dissignator — undertaker, funeral manager

Occupations in Ancient Rome

doctor — teacher, instructor
dominator — ruler, lord
dominus, -a — master, mistress, proprietor
domitor — tamer, breaker (equorum)
ductor — (classis) - pilot
dux — leader, commander-in-chief, general

educator — tutor, pedagogue
educatrix — (child's) nurse
exactor — tax-gatherer
excibitor — watchman, guard
explanator — interpreter (explicator means explainer)
extispex — observer of entrails, soothsayer

faber — workman, smith, carpenter, joiner, artisan
  praefectus fabrum - chief enginer
  fabrica - shop, workroom, craft, industry
  fabrilia - tools
  fabricator - artificer, framer, contriver
faenerator — money-lender
falcarius — scythe-maker
famulus, -a — servant
fartor — fattener of fowls
fatidicus — prophet
fictor — sculptor
ficicen; fidicina — harpist, lute-player, minstrel
finitor — surveyor
fistulator — piper, musician
flamen, flaminica — priest (of one deity); wife of a flamen
fossor — ditch-digger
frondator — pruner, one who strips off leaves
frumentator — purchaser of grain
fulgurator — interpreter of lightning
funambulus — rope-dancer
fur — thief

gallinarius — poultry-keeper
gangaba (Persian) — porter
gerens (negoti) — business man
gerulus — carrier, porter
gladiator — swordsman, gladiator
glutinator — bookbinder
grammaticus — grammarian, philologist
gubernator — pilot, helmsman; (civitatis) - governor
gymnasiarchus — master of a gymnasium

hariolus — soothsayer, prophet
haruspex — inspector of entrails, soothsayer
historicus — historian, writer of history
histrio — stage-player, actor

ianitor — door-keeper, porter, janitor

Occupations in Ancient Rome

infector — dyer
inquisitor — collector of evidence, in law
institor — huckster, peddler, broker
interpres — middleman, translator, interpreter
(portentorum) - soothsayer
inter-rex — regent, temporary chief magistrate
index — judge, joror
iurator — "swearer", census clerk

lanista — trainer of gladiators, fencing master
lanius — butcher
laniena — butcher shop
lanificus (adj.) — working in wool
lanternarius — lantern-bearer, guide
lapidica — quarryman, stone-cutter
latro — mercenary soldier, freebooter, highwayman,
robber, bandit
laudator — eulogist of the dead, funeral orator
lector — reader
legatus — ambassador, lieutenant, governor
librarius — scribe, secretary
lictor — official attendant upon a magistrate
lignarius — worker in wood; joiner
lignator — wood-cutter
liticen — a player on the clarion
litterator — grammarian, philologist
lixa — sutler, peddler who follows army and sells to
soldiers
luctator — wrestler
ludio; ludius — state-player, pantomimist
lusor — one who makes sport; a humorous writer

macellum — butcher shop
machinator — engineer, architect
magister ludi — master of the games
magister — manager, captain, pilot, teacher, tutor
magister equitum — master of the horse
magister sacrorum — chief priest
magister scripturae — comptroller of revenues from farmed lands
magistra — instructress
magistratus — magistrate
magus — magician
manceps — public contractor
mango — slave-dealer
mediastinus — slave of all work
medicus — physician
mendicus — beggar
mensarius — money-changer, banker
mensor — surveyor
mercator — merchant, trader
mercennarius — hired servant, employee
messor — reaper, harvester
metator — fixer of boundaries, surveyor

Occupations in Ancient Rome

miles — soldier
- eques — cavalryman, horseman
- pedes — infantry, foot soldier
- excursor, explorator — scout, spy
- funditor — slinger
- hastati — spearmen
- sagitarius — archer, bowman

mimus — mime, actor
minister, -tra — waiter, servant, administrator
ministrator, -trix — attendent, helper
modulator (in music) — director, musician
monitor — attorney, secretary, overseer
mulio — mule driver
munitor — fortifier, engineer, miner
musicus — musician
myrmillo — gladiator using Gallic arms

nauarchus — ship-master, captain
nauta — sailor
navicularius — ship owner
negotians — banker, business man
negotiator — banker, wholesale dealer
nomenclator — slave who prompts his master with names
nuntius — messenger
nutricius — bringer-up, tutor
nutrix, nutricula — nurse

obstetrix — midwife
- officina — workshop, laboratory

operarius — laborer, workman, artisan
opifex — workman, mechanic
orator — orator, speaker

pactor — contractor, negotiator
paedagogus — pedagogue, slave to attend children
palaestrita — professional wrestler, gymnast
pastor — herdsman, shepherd
pecuarius — cattle-breeder
pedisequus, -a — attendant, footman, lackey; handmaid
perscriptor — book-keeper, cccountant
philosophus — philosopher
physicus — naturalist
pictor — painter
pirata — pirate, corasir
piscator — fisherman
pistor — miller, baker
poeta — poet
pontifex — high priest
popa — priest's assistant
- popina — cook-shop, tavern

portitor(1) — tax-collector
portitor(2) — ferryman, boatman
praeceptor, -trix — teacher, instructor

Occupations in Ancient Rome

praeco — herald, crier, auctioneer
praediator — real estate dealer
praefectus — overseer, superintendent
praegustator — fore-taster, cup-bearer
praes — bondsman
praeses, praestes — guard, guardian
praetor — chief magistrate for administration of justice; praetor
pragmaticus — lawyer
princeps — prince, ruler, leader
procurator, -trix — manager, administrator
promus — steward, butler, keeper of the cellar
propola — retailer, huckster
publicanus — collector of public revenues, taxes
pugil — boxer, fist-fighter
pullarius — feeder of sacred fowls
putator — pruner, trimmer of trees
putearius — well-digger

quaesitor — investigator, examining magistrate
quaestor — chief officer to investigate and try crimes

raedarius — coachman
ratiocinator — accountant
rector — guide, director, master, pilot
redemptor — contractor; farmer
regina — queen
rex — king
remex — oarsman, rower
retiarius — net-fighter, gladiator
rhetor — teacher of oratory, rhetorician
rogator — polling clerk, collector of votes
ruricola — tiller of the soil, farmer

sacerdos — priest, priestess
sacricola, sacrificulus — sacrificing priest
saltator, -trix — dancer
sambucistria — female harpist
sartor — tailor
satelles — attendant, courtier, body-guard
scaenicus — player, actor
scholasticus — lecturer in a school
scriptor — scribe, clerk, copyist, author
senator — member of the Senate
servus, -a — slave, servant
signifer — standard-bearer
socius — business partner, comrade, ally
sortilegus — soothsayer, fortune-teller
speculator, -trix — scout, explorer, investigator
sponsor — bondsman
structor — builder, mason, carpenter
subulcus — swine-herd
sutor — shoemaker, cobbler

Occupations in Ancient Rome

taberna — shop, office
tabernarius — shop-keeper
tector — plasterer, stucco-worker
textor — weaver
tibicen, tibicina — flutist
tocullio — usurer
tonsor — barber
tonstricula — female barber
topiarius — landscape gardener
tortor — executioner
tribunus — tribune, army officer, civil administrator
trierarchus — captain of a trireme
tubicen — trumpeter
tutor — guardian, tutor

upilio — shepherd
ustor — burner of dead bodies

vates, vaticinator — soothsayer, prophet, poet
vector — bearer, carrier, rider
venalicius — slave-dealer
venator, -trix — hunter, huntress
venditor — seller, vendor
venefica — poisoner, sorceress, witch
vicanus — peasant
vilicus — overseer, steward
vinitor — vine-dresser
vitisator — vine-grower
vitrearius — glassblower

RESOURCE PACKET-CICERO

WITH EMPHASIS ON CONTEMPORARY GOVERNMENT

(In relation with careers in government, politics, and other public service.)

Materials for a comparison of the Roman government of the first century, B.C., and that of the United States of the Twentieth Century. This continuing relevance of the Roman influence on the American form of government makes this study particularly appropriate. Designed for students of Latin III with English portions adaptable for students of Latin II.

I. SOURCES

A. Any Latin III text: Cicero's First Oration against Catiline and the pages dealing with Roman history and government and the life of Cicero. When pages in text are listed in this outline, they refer to LATIN FOR AMERICANS III by Ullman and Suskin, The MacMillian Company, New York.

B. ANCIENT ROME by Robert Payne, American Heritage Press, New York.

C. ROMAN RULERS AND REBELS by Gordon B. Stillman, Independent School Press, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

D. ROMAN LIFE IN THE DAYS OF CICERO by Alfred J. Church, Bible and Tannen, New York.

E. GUIDE TO CICERO by Charles W. Siedler, Oxford Book Company, New York.

F. Any copy of the Constitution of the United States.

II. READINGS

A. In LATIN FOR AMERICANS, Book III, pages 64-67; 99-101; 69-98.

B. In ANCIENT ROME, page 77 and pages 100-177.

C. In ROMAN RULERS AND REBELS, chapters; II The Gracchi
III Caesar
and the exercises pages 194-197, especially the discussion of dictatorships.

D. In ROMAN LIFE IN THE DAYS OF CICERO, Chapters:

IV - "A Roman Magistrate" - Verres, the corruption of governors of provinces.

V - "A Great Roman Cause" - law courts

VII - "A Great Conspiracy" - Catiline

VIII - "Caesar"

XIII - "A Governor in His Province" - Cicero in Cilicia

E. In GUIDE TO CICERO, chapters I, II, and III on Cicero's public life and the political world of his day.

F. In the Constitution of the United States, the first ten amendments (the "Bill of Rights") and amendments XIII, XV, and XIX.

III. VOCABULARY STUDY

A. English Derivatives

1. Find the derivation and meaning of: rostrum, exculpatory, incarcerate, caveat, conservative, radical, proscription, and any other words which are new to you in these readings.

2. See the vocabulary lists in ROMAN RULERS AND REBELS pages 194-197.

3. Here is the derivation of the word impeach: French empecher - to prevent, from Old French empeechier, from Late Latin impedicare - to entangle, from im (in) + pedica - fetter, from pes, pedis - foot. Can you follow the logic from "in the way of one's foot" to "prevent" and "impeach"?

B. Latin

1. The rights of Roman citizens in Cicero's day included the following:

jus suffragi - right of voting
jus honorum - right of holding office
jus provocationis - right of appeal against punishment
jus connubi - right of intermarriage
jus testamenti - right of making a will
jus commerci - right of trade

Discussion: Compare these with the Bill or Rights in the Constitution of the United States.

2. List the Latin words and their definitions meaning crime, disgrace, etc. in the First Oration against Catiline, section VI (text page 82) and XIII (page 97).

3. Look up the meaning of the following terms:
augur, Comitia Tributa, Comitia Centuriata, Contio, cursus honorum, fasces, flamen, interrex, magister equitum, Patres Conscripti, Pontifex Maximus, publicani, sella currulis, senatus consultum (ultimum), toga praetexta, toga virilis, Virgines Vestales, Optimates (Ordo senatorius), Equites, Plebs, Populares, Libertini, Quirites, SPQR, novus homo.

4. Legal

A few samples: alibi, de jure, de facto, subpoena duces tecum, nolo contendere.

IV. ACTIVITY AND DISCUSSION

A. Cicero might have said, "It is impossible to preserve freedom anywhere when zealots take over and laws are ignored." But he didn't. Who did? (Answer below)

B. With regard to the action of the House Judiciary Committee in recommending the impeachment of former President Nixon, Eric Sevareid wrote: "The cup may contain political hemlock" for the members of the committee. Explain the metaphor and its classical origin.

C. Give examples of a junta and a coup d'état (successful or attempted) in ancient Rome and others within your memory.

D. Cicero's father wanted his sons to have careers in public service. Mr. Gordon Strachan in connection with Watergate advised young people to stay away from the capital. In your opinion, which course of action is better, and why?

E. Study the division of power of the two consuls (text page 101 and elsewhere). The American Presidency is extremely demanding. Should we have two Presidents at the same time, one for routine and ceremonial matters and the other for policy-making? Or could you suggest another division of responsibility?

F. Read on the frequency of corruption in Roman public life. (ANCIENT ROME, page 136; ROMAN LIFE IN THE DAYS OF CICERO, chapter IV) One sometimes hears the defense, "Everyone else does it." Is this a good excuse? What is your opinion?

G. Contrast this situation (F above) with Cicero's governorship of Cilicia. (DAYS OF CICERO, chapter XII)

H. Study the government of the Roman republic as summarized in ANCIENT ROME, pages 77 and 100-102, and compare it with our system of checks and balances.

I. Study the corruption, conspiracy, and intrigue of Catiline and of the Second Triumvirate (ANCIENT ROME, pages 155-158, 162; text, page 69) and compare with the various and numerous crimes against the state which were grouped under the name Watergate. What are the similarities and differences? Causes? Penalties? Results? Is there any means of prevention? Read Octavian on Cicero, ANCIENT ROME, page 159.

Answer to A above: Judge Gerhard Gessell, in sentencing John Erlichmann.

V. MORE COMPARISONS, ANCIENT AND MODERN

A. What modern officials perform the duties of the officers in the cursus honorum? (GUIDE TO CICERO, pages 23-28)

B. Compare the Comitia Tributa and Congress. The Comitia Centuriata and Congress.

C. Compare the Roman Senate and the American Senate (text, page 100) in:
1. size
2. term
3. power
4. admission to

D. Compare the Roman state religion with our separation of church and state.

E. Modi operandi, new, old, and timeless

1. Compare the Roman novus homo (text, page 65) and our saying, "Anyone can become President." Do you believe this? Give some examples pro and con.

2. Roman citizens formed their opinions by listening to speeches in the contiones, or mass meetings. What takes their place today? What are some advantages or disadvantages of modern mass media as sources of political information?

3. Cicero made use of spies and voluntary agents. Compare with phone bugging, tape recordings, and use of informers today.

4. Compare Cicero's speech against Catiline with speeches on impeachment in the House Judiciary Committee, and the trials of the Watergate conspirators in court. Observe substance, style, and rhetoric. Note the questions after each section in the text.

5. Cicero spent some time in exile. (text page 65) What country today uses forced exile as a punishment? Give some examples of how exiles, forced or voluntary, have benefited their adopted countries.

A Mini-course in Cicero (Approx. Nine Weeks)

This course has been designed for Latin III students who generally must work independently when they are placed in a combined Latin II-III class. The teacher may modify this plan in accordance with students' abilities and interests, so that they might work either more independently or under more direct supervision. Although this course is primarily organized for nine weeks duration, by using the starred supplementary material, it may be expanded to cover the entire year.

Texts to be used

Latin for Americans, Third Book

Ancient Rome - by Payne; McGraw-Hill Publishers (in each senior high)

Roman Rulers and Rebels by Stillman; Independent School Press; Wellesly Hills, Mass. 02181 (in each senior high)

A copy of U.S. Constitution - World Book or Britannica

General Objectives:

1. That the student might gain a general understanding of Cicero, his contributions, his philosophy, and his place in the Roman world.

2. That the student have a general knowledge of the formal structure of the rhetoric that is demonstrated by Orations.

Specific Objectives:

1. That the student read selections from the Orations, Letters, and Philosophies to gain a better understanding of the complete works of Cicero.

2. That the student should gain a basic understanding of the art of rhetoric and the terms associated with it.

3. That the student become acquainted with the biography of Cicero, the political conditions in Rome during the first century B.C., the background of the profession of lawyer, Cicero's influence throughout the ages, and a study of Cicero's writing technique as is shown by the three areas of his works.

Specific Activities

This course in Cicero begins with perhaps the most difficult technical part for the student to understand and translate: The Orations form the

needed background in vocabulary and technique necessary for the rest of the study.

TASK NO. 1 - The First Oration (approx. four-five weeks)

a. Latin for Americans, pages 64-69 and the complete First Oration.

b. Guide to Cicero, Chapter 1

c. The first Oration should provide all the examples necessary for a technical study of Cicero, in addition to providing important content. Specific words such as anaphora, praeteritic, chiasmus, alliteration, metaphor, personification, antithesis, and asyndeton should become familiar to the student both by definition and example.

d. A short paper, 1-3 pages on the character of Cicero should be assigned as supplemental work. This study of the First Oration should consume approximately half of the nine-week period.

TASK NO. 2 - The Letters

a. Paper 1-3 pages: on political conditions of Cicero's time, stressing prominent persons and changes in political thought
Reference - Chapter 3 - Guide to Cicero

b. Study of The Letters - approx. 2 weeks:
Latin for Americans, Book III
Pages: 217, sec. 338
218, sec. 339
220, sec. 341
222, sec. 344
226, sec. 349
227, sec. 350
231, sec. 356

Career Education Project

c. Short paper on the background of the legal profession in Roman society, and type of training required.

TASK NO. 3 - Philosophies (approx. two weeks)

a. Paper summarizing main philosophies prevalent in Cicero's time: Stoicism, Platonism, Epicureanism; mystic cults (Mythra & Orphic)

b. Reading in Latin for Americans, Book III:
Sections: 361, 362, 364, 371, 381

CULMINATION

A fifth paper can be either a word study project, or one comparing Cicero's situation with American Watergate conspiracies, or other types of political comparisons between Cicero's times and modern politics in the U.S.

EVALUATION

1. The short papers should constitute one-third of the grade.
2. Translations, either written or oral, should make up one-third.
3. Sight translations in all three sections should complete the final evaluation, to be counted as one-third.

→ Course should be sufficiently flexible to allow individual students to pursue their particular interests with regard to Cicero's life and times.

EDITORS, WRITERS, AND PROOFREADERS

Tricks of the Trade

. Why does inoculate have only one n while innocent has two?

Because innocent comes from in (not) and noceo (harm) but inoculate comes from in and oculus (eye) meaning to inject a seed, like the eye of a potato.

. Why is portable spelled with an a and audible with an i?

Because portable comes from portare (carry) and audible from audire (hear).

. What is wrong with irregardless?

It is a double negative. In (not) becomes ir before another r, and less means without, also negative.

. What are the meanings of the prefixes of interscholastic and intramural?

inter - between (schools) and within (the walls of one school) - intra.

. What is universal suffrage?

The right of all citizens to vote, from suffragium - voting.

. What are the meanings of eminent and imminent?

eminent - outstanding, distinguished (e - out from).
imminent - overhanging, impending, threatening (in - on).

. Define frustrate and aggravate; then compare your definition with these:

frustrate - to thwart; to prevent from attaining a goal (frustra - in vain).
aggravate - to burden; to add to the weight of a problem (gravis - heavy and ad - to).

COGNOSCENTES FORTUNA JUVAT

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(check school media center)

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Snowden, Frank M., Jr. Blacks in Antiquity. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1971.

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SOURCES OF MATERIALS

1. American Classical League Service Bureau
   Miami University
   Oxford, Ohio 45056
   (Price lists available)
   Types of Materials:
   - Latin and Greek Club for Nurses
   - Terminology of Anatomy
   - Law Terms
   - Mathematics Vocabulary
   - Physics Terms from Latin and Greek Sources
   - Scientific Latin
   - The Greek that Doctors Speak
   - The Roman Career (running for public office)
   - Skeleton Chart
   - The atomic Age Speaks
   - Latin and Greek
   - Scientific Inventions
   - Medical Abbreviations
   - ....and others

2. The Yale Book Company, Ltd.
   34 Butternut Street
   Toronto, Ontario, Canada MK41+7
   Latin Student Newspaper: Res Gestae
   (Price lists available)
   Types of Materials:
   - Roman Women - their place in that society
   - Man in the Roman Street
   - Roman Art and Archetecture
   - Archaelogy under Water
   - Dictionary of Word Origins
   - Biographies of Successful Romans: Caesar, Cicero, Juvenal, Martial, Horace

FILMS

(Available at Audio-Visual Center, Prince George's County Schools)

1. De Lingua Latina #4320
2. Life in Ancient Rome #2016
3. Pompeii, Once There Was A City #4208
4. Spirit of Rome #1554
5. Urbs Mea #1067
6. Vita in Roma Antiqua (Latin Version of #2 above)

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BASIC LATIN TEXTS USED IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY SCHOOLS:

Latin for Americans, Book I, II, III
The MacMillan Company
Riverside, N.J. 08075

Fourth Year Latin
Allyn and Bacon
Rockleigh, N.J. 07647

Workbooks in Latin
AMSCO
315 Hudson Street
New York, N.Y. 10013

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE SERVICE BUREAU
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056

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629 Amo, Amas, Amat. A prize radio program dealing in part with English derivation. 6 boys, 5 girls, 25 minutes.

733 Some physics terms from Latin and Greek sources. Wm. M. Seaman.

735 Scientific Latin. By Joseph A. Schufle. Applications to the study of Chemistry.

752 Latin Word Building and Etymology-Official Word List for Contests.

753 Summary of Latin Verb Forms.

SUPPLEMENTS

S-23 Latin as an Aid to English.

S-34 The Greek that Doctors Speak.

PAMPHLETS

P-5 Mythology Crossword Puzzles. Fourteen puzzles on mythological characters.

P-7 Latin Word Lists. Contains all the Latin words prescribed by the College Entrance Examination Board for the first, second and third years, with English meanings. Prepared by John K. Colby.

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P-11 Word Ancestry. A Booklet of interesting stories of the origins of English words.

P-32 A Basic Latin Vocabulary Along Etymological Lines.

P-62 Latin-English Derivative Dictionary. A 48-page pamphlet listing in alphabetical order the 1,362 Latin words which are the ultimate sources of approximately 10,000 Latin-derived English words which an English-speaking person is most likely to encounter. Compiled by Rudolph F. Schaeffer and edited by W. L. Carr.

P-66 2,000 Hard-to-Locate Latin Forms. A pamphlet by Stanford M. Miller of inflectional forms alphabetically listed and cross-referenced. A reprinting of this valuable aid, arranged by W. L. Carr.

P-69 Latin Words in Current English. More than 7000 English words which have come from the Latin language without any change, or with very minor changes in the endings. By Graydon W. Regenos.

P-70 Greek-English Derivative Dictionary. It lists in numbered alphabetical order the transliterated forms of the 657 Greek words which are the ultimate source of the 2040 Greek-derived words which an English-speaking person is most likely to encounter. Ry Rudolph F. Schaeffer with a preface by W. L. Carr.

P-71 Vergil Vocabularies-Books 1-6

P-72 Caesar Vocabularies-Books 1a, 1b, 2, 3.

P-73 Cicero Vocabularies-Books B, D, E, F.

P-91 A look at Latin. An experiment unit for introducing junior high school students to the study of Latin.

P-93 A Latin Crossword Puzzle Book. Answer Key.

POSTERS IN COLOR

These posters are 19" by 25" in colors.

1 The Pledge to the Flag in Latin. A translation of the official version, printed in blue beneath a large American Flag.

2 Preamble to the Constitution of the United States. The words of Latin derivation are printed in red and the other words in blue.

3 Skeleton Chart. The title is "Latin and Greek Serve as a Key to the Names of More Than 200 Bones in Your Body."

4 Dictionary Chart. An open page of a dictionary, with the percentages of English words of Latin and Greek origin indicated.

5 Romance Language Chart. The title is "Latin Is the Basis of Spanish, Italian and French." There are columns of related words in the four languages.

6 Legal Terms. Several legal terms in Latin, with English translations.

7 Latin Phrases in Common Use. Several Latin phrases and their English translations.

8 Loan Word Chart. The title is "The English Language Contains a Large Number of Actual Latin Words.

9 Derivation Tree Chart. On a drawing of a tree, a Latin word is printed on the trunk, and English derivations on the branches.

10 Scientific Inventions Chart. Spaces are provided for pictures of a number of scientific inventions. Below each space is printed the Latin or Greek source of the name.

13 Pater Noster Chart. The Lord's Prayer in Latin.

14 The Atomic Age Speaks Latin and Greek. Some important atomic terms and their classical sources.

15 The Greek Alphabet. The letters both capital and small, in red, with names and sounds in blue.

16 State Mottoes.

GAMES

472 Charades in a Latin Club.